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KOMMUNIST DISCUSSES 'RETURN TO DETENTE'

LD011628 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 1 Jun 83

["The Magazine KOMMUNIST: A 'Second Round' of Detente Is Possible" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The magazine KOMMUNIST of the CPSU Central Committee stresses that a return to the policy of detente "is necessary and possible." The road to the "second round" of detente is opened up by the ideas of the Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Council of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, says the editorial article in the regular issue of the magazine (No 8).

The ideas of the Prague Declaration, the magazine writes, "are especially valuable because they are made concrete by the extremely precise and realistic proposals to solve the most pressing questions of today's agenda in the most important sphere -- the military-strategic one." At the same time, the Prague Declaration is a document of a pointedly open nature. The socialist countries "are prepared for a substantive study of any other constructive proposals directed at solving the most important problems of international life" and strive "for the broadest dialogue and cooperation on problems of peace and disarmament with all political and public forces, with parties and organisations that adhere to different ideologies, convictions and views but are prepared to struggle for the attainment of these aims."

The international policy of socialism, the article says, thus gives "a new confirmation of its consistent, totally unrestricted striving for universal peace and security and disproves once again the slanderous propaganda about 'Soviet hegemonism' or 'Communist expansion.'"

KOMMUNIST draws attention to the fact that the present United States Administration and the NATO leadership "failed to produce a constructive, honest, businesslike answer to this initiative." They replied to it "with an accelerated continuation of their militaristic course, that is, first of all with a still greater intensification of the arms race, a further orientation of policy in the direction of the growth of the military factor's role in it, the aggravation of 'power confrontation' along all parameters of international relations, including economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other state and public ties."

U.S., NATO COUNTRIES 'ESCALATING TENSION'

LD291926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] According to reports of information agencies from Williamsburg, where the conference of heads of states and governments of the seven most developed Western capitalist countries is being held, its participants have confirmed NATO's intention to begin deployment of the new American missiles in West Europe. Here is our news commentary, with Anatoliy Doronin at the microphone:

This is not the kind of reply to the Soviet Government statement -- for this is how Western information agencies classify the reports from Williamsburg -- that we and you, comrades, would have liked to hear, or that the millions of West Europeans protesting now against the plans to deploy American Pershing and cruise missiles would have liked to hear, or the millions of Americans calling for a nuclear freeze, or all the peace-loving forces on the planet who are concerned about the future of mankind would have liked to hear.

It is true that the leaders of the so-called Big Seven did state a condition: The missiles will be deployed if the Geneva talks produce no results. But there can be no results there as long as the United States is obstructing these talks, just as the United States is also obstructing all the other talks which are directly or indirectly connected with arms limitation. Arms limitation does not enter into the plans being made by the American Administration. Therefore, while the administration talks about arms control, in practice it is proceeding at an unprecedented pace to increase all its nuclear forces in an attempt to destroy the existing strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The USSR's peaceful proposals are being rejected off-hand and the reverse stance is being taken. To the Soviet proposal to begin radical reduction in strategic armaments, the administration replies with beginning production of the qualitatively new MX intercontinental ballistic missile. To the readiness expressed by our country to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe to the level of the British and French missiles, the United States and NATO are replying with preparations for deploying new Peshing and cruise missiles on the continent, which deployment changes in essence not only the regional but also the global balance of forces in the West's favor. This is in fact what the Reagan administration is aiming at.

In these circumstances, the Soviet Union found itself in a position where it is necessary to adopt response measures, as the Soviet Government has stated. At the same time, it was stressed in the statement that it is not yet too late to halt the dangerous escalation of the situation. As a first step along the road of reducing nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union once again proposed to freeze these armaments until a corresponding agreement has been reached, and expressed hope that the United States and its NATO allies will carefully assess the consequences resulting from implementation of their dangerous plans.

There are reports coming from Williamsburg as well as from Washington -- where the U.S. State Department has circulated a statement de facto rejecting the proposal of the Soviet Union -- which prove that the United States and its NATO allies are taking a new step along the road of escalating tension.

U.S. STAND ON FRENCH, UK NUCLEAR WEAPONS SCORED

LD010549 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] In a recent statement the Soviet Government reaffirmed its readiness to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe in such a way that the Soviet Union would have no more missiles and warheads on them than Britain and France. About the reason why the Reagan administration refuses to accept this fair proposal to consider British and French nuclear missiles at Geneva, here's a commentary by Vladimir Kazanskiy:

The chief reason is that Washington is pursuing an obstructionist course at the talks. Its goal is to begin the deployment of its new medium-range missiles in Western Europe at all costs -- missiles designed for a first strike against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. For this reason the United States is insisting that the Soviet Union should refuse -- which is absolutely out of the question -- to count the British and French nuclear forces in NATO's overall nuclear potential. It defies common sense and elementary logic that British and French nuclear forces, as Washington contends, are independent and as such must not be made subject to negotiations. Even in its white paper the British Government has described its nuclear forces as an integral part of NATO's nuclear arsenal. As for the patrol areas of French missile submarines in the Norwegian sea -- that is, in the proximity of Soviet northern frontiers -- they are first coordinated with the Pentagon.

The combined nuclear missile potential of these two countries is anything but negligible. At present Britain and France have 162 sea- and ground-based nuclear missiles with 400 warheads, all targeted on the Soviet Union and it allies.

What would Americans feel if there were nuclear missiles close to their territory with enough power to destroy the entire east coast from the Great Lakes to southern Florida? But these 162 missiles, not to mention the nuclear-carrying aircraft of Britain and France, do not give a full picture of the real and ever-growing threat to the Soviet Union's security. The French are now working on a program to increase the number of their submarine-based nuclear warheads to nearly 600, and Britain is planning to substitute the more advanced Trident submarines and missiles for its present Polaris missile submarines.

If the British Navy adopts the proposed four new submarines, the number of British nuclear warheads trained on the USSR will grow to over 1,000. Together, Britain and France would have 1,600 nuclear missile warheads, as against the present 400. This would be a potential strong enough to destroy not only the Soviet Union, but our entire civilization.

In his interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Soviet Leader Yuriy Andropov said there were no grounds why the Soviet Union should allow itself to be left defenceless in the face of these British and French nuclear missiles targeted on this country. The Soviet Union is pressing for a solution under which both sides -- that is, the Soviet Union and NATO -- would have equal numbers of medium-range missiles and aircraft in Europe, plus equal numbers of nuclear warheads. This clear-cut and fair proposal was reaffirmed in the Soviet Government's recent statement. But if the United States goes ahead with the stationing of its new missiles in Western Europe in addition to NATO's present nuclear arsenal, having subverted an agreement at Geneva, the Soviet Union will have to take timely and effective countermeasures.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

U.S. 'Stalemating' Talks

LD011536 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] In a statement on 28 May the Soviet Government again proposed freezing nuclear weapons, both strategic arms and medium range weapons in Europe, and restricting as much as possible their qualitative modernization. Our commentary is by Yuriy Soltan:

There are many who are talking of the need to halt the nuclear arms race, those who sincerely strive for this and those whose declared preparedness is designed to cover up their frantic nuclear arms buildup. At this state there are no agreements restricting nuclear arms production to any substantial degree. And although there is a discussion about the matter underway it has yet produced no practical results. The United States is stalemating the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and nothing has yet come of the 18 months of dialogue about reducing the nuclear danger in Europe. Here the United States is pressing ahead with a time ultimatum. It says that unless the Soviet Union dismantles unilaterally its missiles, the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe will be started in December.

Though the talks are moving nowhere, the work in perfecting and building up nuclear arsenals hasn't been stopped for an hour. This is where the danger of the present situation lies.

The more nuclear weapons there are and the more sophisticated they become the more difficult it will be to reach a mutually acceptable agreement, and it is quite likely that a time may come when the appearance of new nuclear weapons will make an arms control agreement altogether impossible.

This being so, the Soviet Union proposes a simple solution. Until an agreement to reduce strategic arms and nuclear arms in Europe is achieved, these weapons should be frozen in numbers and their qualititative modernization restricted to the greatest possible degree. It is a proposal as feasible as it is effective. Many politicians in the West, including Americans, think so as well. It will be enough to recall that the House of Representatives in the United States has supported a nuclear freeze resolution but the Reagan administration is persisting with its flat "no." It claims that a freeze would threaten America's national security. This is a deliberate lie. It's the opinion of American military experts that American nuclear arsenals inside the United States and overseas are many times greater than is needed by defense. Washington also says: Why talk of a freeze when we should talk of reductions? This sounds fine. But while all of it is being declared the United States continues to expand its arsenals with the result that there is neither a freeze nor a reduction.

In its statement the Soviet Government has pressed the view that now it's yet not too late to stop the dangerous worsening of the situation and arrest the nuclear arms race. Common sense suggests that the first reasonable step in this direction should be an immediate freeze on nuclear arsenals.

French, U.K. Weapons Discussed

LD272223 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] The leader of the British Labour Party, Michael Foot, has expressed support for the Soviet demand that the nuclear facilities of other NATO countries be taken into account at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. Our commentary is by Yuriy Soltan:

Statements in support for the Soviet position have become common in the West. This is understandable because though the negotiators in Geneva are the Soviet Union and the United States, the discussion is not about Soviet-American parity in Europe. It concerns the security of the European nations and preservation of the present nuclear balance on the continent at the lowest possible level. And the nuclear potential in Europe comprises on the one hand the weapons of the Soviet Union and on the other the weapons of the United States and also of Britain and France, since they, too, belong to NATO. In fact, if we take the medium-range nuclear weapons, the specific topic of discussion in Geneva, we find that Britain and France account for more than one quarter of the weapons. These are aircraft and missiles capable of delivering nuclear charges at a distance of 2,000 to 4,500 kilometres, which means reaching all the European regions of the Soviet Union and all the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Clearly the British and French nuclear weapons are just as much NATO weapons as those of the United States, and London and Paris make no secret of this. The British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, has said the British deterrent force, that is, nuclear force, is an integral part of the NATO force and the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, has said France is a country that stands firmly with its allies and European partners. We can add to this that the targets for the British and French missiles are determined by the nuclear target center in Omaha, Nebraska in the United States.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union does not insist on discussing the military policies of Britian and France, nor does it suggest limiting their nuclear weapons. It only says these weapons must be taken into account in reducing the nuclear weapons in Europe so as to keep a balance. If they are ignored, like security in Europe is out of the question because NATO would gain a considerable military edge, which is just what the United States wants, incidentally. There is absolutely no logic in depicting the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a kind of mandate for the United States from all the other NATO members, and at the same time for refusing to consider the British and French missiles as part of NATO's arsenal. If the nuclear potential in Europe is to be reduced, this can only be done in a framework of equality and like security, and the Soviet Union honors this principle when it expresses the readiness to have not a single more missile, aircraft or nuclear charge in Europe than NATO has.

WEST ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTIONISM AT MBFR TALKS

LD011908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Vienna, 1 Jun (TASS) -- The West continues to maintain an obstructionist approach at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Europe. This has been made clear by the speeches of the Western representatives at the plenary sessions of the latest, the 30th, round of talks in Vienna.

As representatives of the socialist countries' delegations have noted at press conferences held here, the West continues to show no interest in achieving mutually-acceptable agreements and is advocating the adoption of its draft agreement of June 1982. But as the socialist countries have convincingly demonstrated the West has not been able to promote progress in the talks. In fact, the Western powers are rejecting arms reduction, limitation of the number of air force personnel, and reduction of the level of military activity. They are trying once again to revive the fruitless "arithmetical discussion" [tsifrovaya diskussiya].

The West has not as yet given any substantial answer to the proposals submitted on 17 February this year by the socialist countries which not only make it possible to overcome the impasse at the talks, but also create a real opportunity for taking practical steps in the very near future toward reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. The implementation of these proposals would ensure the achievement of parity in numbers of the two sides' armed forces at a lower level.

The socialist countries point to the obviously unconstructive stand of the West, which is blocking progress at the talks and any way out of the present impasse. They are persistently calling for practical solutions to be worked out as soon as possible on the basis of the principle of no detriment being caused to the security of any party. The Western participants should, finally, proceed from words to concrete deeds which would aid positive movement at the Vienna talks.

The USSR delegation has distributed to those taking part in the talks the Soviet Government statement of 28 May this year on urgent tasks in arms limitation and reduction.

BOVIN ON DISARMAMENT, MIDEAST, C. AMERICA

NC291919 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 29 May 83 p 5

[Interview with Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political commentator and member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, conducted by RIZOSPASTIS correspondent Dhora Sarri in Athens -- date not given]

[Text] "It is my personal opinion that we cannot have serious negotiations with the Americans. As a newspaperman, I can have a certain degree of pessimism. Naturally, the Soviet Government will take everything into consideration, all the elements of the situation and the general interest."

Comrade Aleksandr Bovin is the political commentator of IZVESTIYA and specializes in international affairs. This qualification influenced, in the best possible way, the discussion he had with RIZOSPASTIS on a number of important issues related to the world situation. He is a member of the CPSU Executive Committee and a deputy [titles as published]. He came to Greece to attend the Third Greek-Soviet Conference of Representatives of Public Opinion, which considered the question of the defense of peace. This was the primary issue in our discussion.

The international situation is obviously difficult and complicated, he said. However, we are sincerely prepared to come to an agreement with the Americans. There are, however, certain difficulties, and they fail in three categories -- philosophical, strategic, and technical.

Philosophical: Reagan has his own philosophy on history. He interprets the struggle between the two systems in metaphysical and theological terms. Considering the USSR, he says it is an "empire of sin." On the East, he says it is "the concentration of evil." However, the U.S. is the "empire of justice" and the "concentration of good."

Thus, the difference between the two worlds is a difference between good and evil, between the devil and God. Is there a possibility of detente between these two? No, only struggle until the extermination of "evil."

Politics, however, is the art of finding a compromise, and compromise is the very air which politics breathes. What does compromise mean? Each side should take into consideration the interests of the other side. If both of us want to go forward, then we must both give ground. Only in this way can a political problem be solved.

However, when one sees one side as the absolute good and the other side as the absolute evil, then what compromise can exist? This is the first difficulty.

Naturally, there is a difference between Reagan the politician and Reagan the theologian. His philosophical position, however, is reflected in the politics of the U.S. administration on various issues.

Let us pass onto the strategic difficulties. Since Reagan raises the issue to the level of a struggle between good and evil and since the U.S. is the good, he most certainly wants, and tries, to achieve the supremacy of good over evil. Let us look at Reagan's military program.... At present there is a military balance between the U.S. and the USSR, and this is the basis for detente in the relations between the two worlds. Reagan wants to overthrow detente and to achieve military supremacy. This is the goal of U.S. nuclear armament and, most certainly the USSR is deeply concerned.

During the seventies both sides believe that no one could win a nuclear war, that there could be two defeated parties. This is why disarmament should be achieved and the level of armament of both sides lowered.

Now the U.S. line is to achieve supremacy and to win a nuclear war. From the political point of view, this is extremely dangerous. If the two sides manage to convince themselves that they can win a nuclear war, then perhaps they could even start such a war. This is exactly the dangerous thing in the development of U.S. strategic thinking. The new concept of a limited strategic nuclear war is also extremely dangerous.

The third category of difficulties: As a politician, Reagan proposes certain compromises. The type of compromises which he proposes has a very interesting and peculiar characteristic -- he gives 100-percent attention to U.S. interests and none to those of the USSR.

Here are two examples:

Under the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks -- SALT II, which we call 1/2 [as published] because SALT II has not been ratified by the Americans -- 70 percent of Soviet nuclear strength is considered land-based. The USSR enjoys supremacy on this point. The Americans have 70 percent of their own equivalent strength installed in submarines. If counted in warheads, U.S. nuclear strength is 2 and 1/2 times superior to that of the USSR. Washington's proposal in these negotiations is to reduce only land-based and not submarine nuclear weapons.

Another example -- the Eurostrategic weapons. What does the U.S. propose? The "zero option." There should be neither Soviet nor U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. At first glance, this appears just. Fine, but there are the French and the British who, between them, have 162 such missiles, aimed not at the U.S. but at the USSR. These missiles can strike Soviet territory. No Soviet politician can fail to bear this in mind. And we say: Come, let us discuss it. The Soviet Union should have as many missiles as the French and the British have together. If they reduce them, then so will we. They then told us: You, however, have more warheads. Fine, Andropov told them on 3 May. Come, let us also agree on this, let us equalize the nuclear warheads of both sides.

The SS-20's have three warheads. The French missiles have one warhead, and the British Polaris missiles have three warheads, but all destined for one target. They are not aimed at multiple targets at the same time. In this sense we agree that for each of our missiles the other side should have three.

The French and the British, however, once again refused. Why? They argue that their own nuclear forces are independent. We, naturally, replied to them that, independent or not, this is not important, because they are aimed at the USSR. They also argue that their missiles are not medium-range missiles, but strategic. There is no difference, because they can strike Soviet territory, no matter what their name.

The most important thing that they do not say is the following: Let us say that the Soviet proposal -- an equal number of missiles, an equal number of warheads -- is accepted and the Soviet missiles are reduced to the number of the Anglo-French missiles. What happens next? The French and the British have a modernization program in this sector. The French plan to replace their single warhead missiles with others which will have six warheads each. The British will purchase Trident missiles, which have six to seven warheads each. When this takes place and the new French and British multiwarhead missiles are deployed, then the Soviet Union will be obliged to install new SS-20's.

Thus, a new cycle of competition will start in the armaments race. Most certainly, European public opinion will react negatively, with the French and British Governments as the target, and of course they do not want this. Based on this line of thinking, they want their own missiles kept out of the estimates on the balance of nuclear armaments between the two sides.

Question: With this refusal as a given fact, what is happening in Geneva?

Answer: As things stand it is difficult to forecast the prospects of the Geneva negotiations. If the West insists on its present position, not bearing the Soviet interests in mind, it is questionable whether an agreement will be reached.

There is another interesting fact: They say that the USSR has already installed its SS-20's and for this reason they want to install theirs. The true facts are different. As far back as 1969 the U.S. Administration had placed an order with the "Martin-Orlando" company for the manufacture of medium-range missiles. Another order was placed in 1972 with "General Dynamics." Therefore, installation was planned a long time ago.

In essence, the United States wants to deploy its missiles in Europe regardless of the negotiations. Only under pressure from its allies and public opinion was it compelled to accept the "twin decision" of 1979 -- missiles and negotiations. For the United States, only the first has significance.

Why? Because the "Pershing II" missiles are an important addition to the U.S. strategic missile force. Although they are medium-range missiles, they are strategic missiles as far as the USSR is concerned, as they will be able to hit strategic points in its territory as soon as they are deployed in the FRG. Thus, an unequal situation is being created because the SS-20's cannot strike U.S. territory.

There is another peculiarity. The "Pershing II" missiles are first-strike missiles. What are U.S. calculations? If a blow is struck at the USSR from U.S. territory, of course U.S. territory will be hit in retaliation. However, if the United States hits us from the FRG, it believes that the Soviet Union will deal with West Germany and not with the United States, which, it imagines, will be impervious to hits. Its aim is to attract the Soviet retaliatory blow to another country, to limit a nuclear war to Western Europe, which I do not believe is in Europe's interest. Despite existing difficulties, the USSR will continue negotiations. We shall propose new solutions, new versions. We hope the United States will realize the situation and understand Soviet interests.

Question: Comrade Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, recently raised the issue of the time between the launching of a missile and the time of impact. This time will be very much shortened with the deployment of "Pershing II's," thus limiting possibilities for verifying a mistake...

Answer: This is a great problem. A missile takes 30 to 35 minutes to reach the USSR from U.S. territory. During this period, there is even time to hold a telephone conversation in case the launching was the result of a mistake. There is also time to deal with the attack, to activate planes, to have staffs depart, to have troops moved, to take certain countermeasures.

From the territory of the FRG, a missile will need only 5 to 6 minutes to hit the USSR, in which case one has to automatically reply through electronic computers. Should a mistake be involved, and we, in the meantime, reply, how will this mistake be remedied? Since there will be no time for verification, a war could be provoked through an error. The dangers thus increase vastly, and this does not benefit either of the two parties.

I recall the Cuban crisis. When the USSR tried to install missiles there, the United States became very nervous, despite its great superiority, at the time, in strategic forces. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles is a corresponding issue for the USSR.

The Soviet Union is studying this danger very seriously. It is compelled to take retaliatory measures. I cannot specifically say what these will be, but they will be taken.

Question: The United States is demanding the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, not only on its European but also on its Asian territory. At the same time, it is preparing to deploy Pershing II missiles in Alaska, is pressuring Japan to arm itself with nuclear weapons, is viewing South Korea as a good storehouse for neutron bombs....

Answer: It concerns the same case -- the United States only looks after its own interests. It has deployed nuclear missiles along the entire perimeter of the Pacific Ocean. Here is another interesting point. According to NATO plans, 108 Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Western Europe. The relevant order, however, envisages the construction of a greater number of missiles. Where will they be deployed? There is already reports that they are being prepared for South Korea. We do not know yet about Japan. It involves a very serious danger, and the USSR has the right to protect itself. What we are talking about, of course, concerns extreme cases, cases in which we shall have to take retaliatory measures. The general line of our policy is to achieve an agreement. We are being compelled to provide for retaliatory measures precisely because we currently cannot reach an agreement.

Question: Installation of the U.S. medium-range missiles is being prepared at a time when serious political readjustments are taking place in Europe together with the people's mobilizations. Many talk of a "socialist" and others of a "neo-conservative" wave....

Answer: Europe is like a pendulum. The Social-Democrats were in power for years in the FRG and in Britain. They made many promises but failed to keep them, and the pendulum swung to the right. In France, Greece, Spain, and Portugal, there were center-right forces in power which also promised much without keeping their promises. The pendulum there swung to the left. I believe that the situation in Europe will continue to move in this manner. It will depend on specific situations. We cannot yet say that Europe is going to the right or to the left.

Apart from this, there is another trend -- the rise of the antiwar movement, irrespective of the political situation prevailing in the different countries. When Reagan came to power, he started to threaten the USSR, thus terrorizing not only the USSR but... the peoples of Western Europe and the United States itself. This is why a peace movement has formed in the United States the likes of which has not existed since the Vietnam war. It is natural. People want to live, and they want to influence their governments to the benefit of peace.

Question: Imperialism recently achieved an important success in the Middle East. We are now facing a new war by the Zionists, perhaps against Syria....

Answer: Despite propaganda, the actions of the United States and Israel in the Middle East did not approach the solution of the problem by one single millimeter. The central issue remains the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The recently signed Israeli-Lebanese agreement also in no way promotes a settlement of the Middle East issue. Israel says it is acting to protect its security.

Something different, however, is happening. A wall of hatred is being erected around Israel as a result of what it is doing. The greater this hatred, the weaker is its security. Tel Aviv does not want to understand that friendly relations with the Arabs are the best guarantee of its security. An imperative condition for such relations, naturally, lies in settling the Palestinian issue positively. Naturally, this cannot be achieved without an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River. This is the chain that links everything.

The position of the Soviet Union is very simple. First, we support the just rights of the Palestinian people. Second, we say that Israel also has a right to exist in security. In 1947, the USSR voted in support of the establishment of the State of Israel, and its position has not changed since. The root of the evil lies in Israel's aggressive policy, which naturally is supported by U.S. imperialism.

Question: Syria is being threatened today....

Answer: Israel is doing everything possible to scare Syria, to force it to accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory -- before the Israelis withdraw. The Syrian troops, however, are in Lebanon on another basis and with a Pan-Arabian mandate that has not been revoked. We do not believe Israel will strike Syria. We hope it will not undertake such an action.

Question: Another serious intervention by Washington -- military this time -- is now taking place against Nicaragua. How is the USSR dealing with it?

Answer: Soviet policy is always based on the true possiblities which may exist. I do not believe that you want the Soviet Union to send troops to Central America.... No. I believe that the people and the Government of Nicaragua are sufficiently strong to deal with this intervention. Naturally, the Americans want to wipe out the Nicaraguan regime and to suppress the Salvadoran guerrilla movement, and they are going about this in a practical way. Their prospects -- as well as their activities -- however, are limited, both because of U.S. public opinion, which is not enthusiastic about this attack, and because of the situation itself in Central America. The more Washington intervenes, the stronger will become the anti-American trend. Naturally, if we recall the case of Chile, there can be moves not only forward but also backward. Historic zig-zags, backtracking, must not be excluded on a limited local scale and duration. The main trend is that Nicaragua and Salvador as well as Honduras and Guatemala will become independent states no matter what the Americans do. The laws of history still stand.

"Trying to deal with a revolution by using bayonets is like trying to stop the tide with oars," said U.S. President Woodrow Wilson when he was advised to send troops against the Soviet Revolution. Unfortunately, the Americans have forgotten the wise words of their own president.

ACCEPTANCE OF CSCE MODIFIED DRAFT URGED

'Amendments Game' Unacceptable

PM011410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin "International Commentary": "What the Zealots for Amendments Are Achieving"]

[Text] Those who have been following the Madrid meeting know that, if it were not for the obstruction and sabotage caused by the United States and its NATO partners, it could long ago have produced considerable positive results.

This conclusion is borne out even more today, when the Soviet Union, in an appeal to the states participating in the Madrid meeting, has stated its readiness to adopt the modified draft final document presented by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries on 15 March. The Soviet Union has called on the other participants to show an equally broad approach and sense of responsibility.

It is more than 3 weeks since the appeal was issued. It is spoken of as a central event which has opened up an important stage in the meeting's work. It has made its successful conclusion possible within a short time. But the days pass, and it becomes increasingly obvious that it is precisely this which does not suit either the United States or its NATO partners. How else can the present situation be explained, whereby they acknowledge the Soviet initiative's great importance in their statements, but take no practical steps toward the successful conclusion of the meeting?

Moreover, the United States and its allies are continuing to insist on introducing into the draft final document their own amendments and additions which have already been termed unacceptable by other participants during previous stages. They are unacceptable because their aim is to gain the rights to interfere in the internal affairs of principally socialist sovereign states. And it must be supposed that it was no accident that the authors of the draft final document did not consider it feasible to incorporate these amendments in either the original or the modified version. This is because they are too much at variance with both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act. And, after all, it is for the sake of further implementing its principles that the Madrid meeting was convened.

It goes without saying that the United States and its partners themselves cannot fail to appreciate how unacceptable these amendments are to the other participants. Why then are they insisting on them so stubbornly? What are always evident are the same tactics of obstruction, delays and sabotage with which Washington has armed itself since the very inception of the Madrid meeting. Their reasoning, by all accounts, is simple. The worse matters go at the Madrid meeting, the better it will be for their plans to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

That is why the United States -- as convincingly evidenced by all the American delegation's present activity -- is gambling on further delaying and even wrecking the Madrid meeting. In this spirit, they are softening up even their West European allies by arm-twisting and demands for the observance of "bloc discipline."

The United States and its partners are now trying to drag their amendments through on the pretext of an "innocent" desire to "improve" the draft final document, and are proclaiming that the amendments are "moderate" and "modest" in nature. But their essence remains what it was. Moreover, in the event of a change in the draft final document -- which is a synthesis of the positions of 35 states -- by certain delegations, other participants too would receive the right to make their own amendments. And that path leads toward protracted and fruitless discussions.

The Soviet Union is in favor of another path, in favor of adopting the draft final document in the form in which its drafters submitted it. However, this does not "fall in" with the NATO countries' plans, and they are trying to accuse us of being opposed to the continuation of the talks. They, you see, want to pursue them, whereas we, it turns out, are opposed.

But it is precisely the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries which have bent their efforts toward creating constructive conditions for the Madrid meeting's work. The draft presented by the neutral and nonaligned countries was the result of this work.

The possibility for further productive talks has been virtually exhausted. And if the NATO countries insist on discussing their amendments, then they are doing so only in an attempt to avoid responsibility for the meeting's outcome. This is a futile undertaking!

The Mardrid meeting on the one hand is close to completion, but on the other it faces a possible fruitless outcome owing to the position adopted by the NATO countries. These countries, by their protracted "amendments game," risk making a gross political miscalculation. They are trying to ignore the fact that the success of the Madrid meeting is in the equal interests of all the countries. They are striving to secure concessions in exchange for its productive conclusion.

They underestimate one thing: The Soviet Union has a flexible and constructive position, but it possesses sufficient principled firmness not to act contrary to the interests of its own sovereignty and the interests of the all-European process begun in Helsinki. Our country has covered its part of the way at the Madrid meeting. And if this meeting does not justify the hopes pinned on it by the peoples of Europe, who crave peace and security, then neither the United States nor those who have not dared to stand up to its diktat will avoid responsibility for such a turn of events.

WPC Secretariat Statement

LD311451 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Helsinki May 31 TASS -- The Secretariat of the World Peace Council today made the following statement to the press:

For a Rapid and Positive Conclusion to the Madrid Meeting

Concerned, in a deteriorating international situation, at the failure so far of the participants to reach any agreement, the World Peace Council emphasizes the importance of bringing the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe to an early and positive conclusion.

The discussions which began in November 1980 have been greatly protracted, and responsibility for this must be laid fairly and squarely at the door of the United States delegation, whose intransigent insistence on including reference in any final document to their partisan view on human rights appears calculated to prevent any consensus being reached.

In an endeavour to break this impasse, the neutral and non-aligned countries at the conference have themselves prepared a draft final document, to which the Soviet Union has already intimated its formal agreement and upon which several Western countries have expressed the belief that it constitutes a reasoned and balanced basis for agreement. Given that the political desire exists on the part of the U.S. there thus seems no reason why early and unanimous accord cannot be reached on the production of a joint statement embodying both the existing area of agreement, however limited, and future entente to resolve remaining areas of disagreement.

The Helsinki agreement consisted of three "baskets". One of these required signatory states to do everything possible to foster better relations and understanding between their respective peoples. Manifestly this requirement has not been observed by some countries, particularly the United States, yet the indivisible nature of the three baskets is being deliberately thwarted by the American highly selective and distorted treatment of one issue.

The WPC shares the view of the heads of state of the six European countries (Austria, Cyprus, Finland, San Marino, Sweden and Yugoslavia) who have declared that "political decisions must be taken without any further delay" because "positive results would be proof of our determination to contribute to and strengthen the durability of the Helsinki agreement."

In the present period of tension, with threats all around, effecting a positive conclusion to the Madrid meeting is a task of the highest urgency. The meeting constitutes the one plan where all the countries of Europe, regardless of the politico-socio-economic differences between them, can meet in order to talk together.

Furthermore, the threats which acceleration of the arms build-up pose to peace -- the plans to install new nuclear weapons systems in Western Europe in particular -- make more urgent than ever the holding of a special debate on questions of disarmament. This is why the World Peace Council supports without reservation the proposal made by the neutral and non-aligned countries to arrange a conference on European disarmament in Stockholm in November which will devote itself in the first place to confidence-building measures.

In contrast, failure of the Madrid meeting or further postponment of a final document would mean a virtual end to detente and dialogue and a return to relationships based on force and confrontation.

In view of this, the World Peace Council appeals to the sense of responsibility of the governments concerned. It also appeals to all peace committees and to all forces who recognize the gravity for humanity of what is at stake and the imperative necessity, therefore, of perserving and strengthening the spirit of detente and cooperation as a permanent feature of international relations but especially on this dangerous period -- to arouse public opinion and to make representations to the appropriate governments so that the obstacles standing in the way of a final agreement might be removed.

There is no alternative to detente. Everything which can be done to give a new impetus to the process begun in Helsinki must be done. This urgent taks is not only an historical necessity, it is also an opportunity to strike a blow for peace.

We must not allow it to pass by.

COVERAGE OF VARIOUS NATO MEETINGS BEGINS

Meeting Schedules Cited

LD310739 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Brussels May 31 TASS -- A series of meetings of the leading military and political NATO bodies has opened at the headquarters of that aggressive bloc today. The first to meet in session has been the NATO Eurogroup with the participation of defence ministers of 12 West European states (without France and Iceland). A meeting of the NATO Military Committee at the level of the chiefs of general staffs of the NATO member countries has also opened today. A meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee, in which only France does not participate, has been scheduled for June 1-2.

Then, a week later, on June 9-10, a NATO Council session at the level of foreign ministers will be held in Paris. For the first time after France's withdrawal from the military wing of the bloc and the turning of the NATO headquarters out of Paris by the government of General de Gaulle in 1966, Natoists will have an official meeting in the French capital.

Judging by the local press reports, in particular of the LE NOUVEL ATLANTIQUE bulletin, the forthcoming meetings, to be held as a rule in an atmosphere of top secrecy, will cover issues in connection with a further whipping up of the arms race, of both nuclear and conventional arms, buildup of military preparations and increase in military spendings.

As far as the East-West relations are concerned, as follows from statements by the U.S. officials, Washington intends to put pressure on its allies demanding from them a further reduction of relations in various fields with the socialist countries, including in the field of trade.

The very list of questions on the agenda of the NATO ministers' meeting is evidence that the Natoists are not going to listen to the calls by the peoples for a return onto the path of political and military detente, of starting the resolution of urgent tasks for a limitation and reduction of weapons, above all of nuclear weapons.

Eurogroup Issues Communique

LD011323 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels June 1 TASS -- NATO's Eurogroup has held a one-day meeting here, which was keynoted by calls for a continued arms buildup and the development of new types of armaments. The Eurogroup, set up in 1968 to "coordinate military activities, mainly in the field of armaments," includes 12 West European members of the North Atlantic bloc (excluding France and Iceland).

The meeting adopted a communique, which laid emphasis on the need to upgrade technologies in the manufacture of conventional arms. The attending defence ministers of the NATO countries urged action to "strengthen the alliance's military power." Seeking to exonerate their militarist plans, they claimed without adducing proof that the Warsaw Treaty has more armaments than NATO.

Political observers drew attention to the communique's section containing the demand by the West European countries that the United States should end its monopoly in the NATO arms market. This indicates that the military-industrial complex in these countries seeks to speed up the conventional arms race in Western Europe. The main role in military preparations is played by concerns of West Germany, Britain and France.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who had arrived here from Bonn, spoke at the Belgian Foreign Policy Society. He said that preparations for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles were proceeding on schedule. The Pentagon chief tried to scare his audience with a "Soviet threat", while deliberately passing over in silence the numerous peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. By talking hypocritically about the United States' "peaceableness," Weinberger attempted thereby to camouflage the unbridled and dangerous arms race initiated by Washington.

Defense Ministers' Meeting

LD012211 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Commentary by Anatoliy Gan]

[Text] The NATO Defense Ministers' session was preceded by a rather unusual event in the history of the North Atlantic Bloc. The West European defense ministers held a separate conference in the absence of the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, and issued a communique. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, this communique shows that the European defense ministers are more concerned with transatlantic relations than with a so-called Soviet threat.

What worries America's allies most about transatlantic relations? It follows from the communique that the alarm that seems to have eclipsed the so-called Soviet threat was caused by two factors: first of all, America's dominance of NATO arms trade; and secondly, Washington's demands that the allies should double their $1 billion spending for further expansion of the program to set up an infrastructure in the European NATO zone.

The move of the West European defense ministers cannot, of course, be regarded as a rebellion. Even if they did rebel, they (?would go down) on their knees. But the separate conference of the West European defense ministers is highly significant, because of the strong myth about Atlantic unity and solidarity, behind which a bitter political, economic and trade war is in progress and Uncle Sam's big stick invariably plays the decisive role in that war. This has been clearly shown by the Williamsburg summit of the Big Seven, at which Washington's dictates were obediently accepted. The leader of the British Labour Party, Michael Foot, has evidently good reason to describe the outcome of the Williamsburg summit as the greatest catastrophe for the West European countries.

The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, will according to all indications teach his European counterparts a stern lesson at Brussels.

The European defense ministers undertook their anti-American move in the interests of their own military-industrial corporations. They complained about the glaring imbalance in arms trade between NATO countries and threatened to institute a bi-European strategy, if the imbalance continues.

The Norwegian defense minister said that the ratio between purchases of U.S. weapons and European arms by any European country is 15 to 1 in favor of American producers. He appealed on behalf of other ministers for this imbalance to be redressed. One is reminded in this connection of a letter from Prime Minister Thatcher to President Reagan over Britain's decision to purchase the American Trident-II missile system. The British prime minister literally implored President Reagan that British industrialists be given a chance to draw at least some profits from the multi-billion British order for this deadly missile system. The British military industrial complex has done quite a few services to Washington. Without any consultations with Parliament, it is modernizing the Polaris missiles and has decided to deploy American Cruise missiles in Britain.

The West European defense ministers made it quite clear that the American domination of the arms market undermines the very foundations of the military-industrial complexes in their countries. Their concern over the state of transatlantic relations is therefore only natural. The outcome of the squabble between arms traders can easily predicted. It will be stopped with the aid of Uncle Sam's big stick, but the squabble has shown once again who is cynically interested in an unbridled arms race and who is prepared to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe in the pursuit of fat profits. Understandably enough, the servants of the military industrial corporations are making every effort to block arms control, Soviet peace initiatives and ultimately all the ways to a lasting peace.

Military Planning Committee

LD020847 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1821 GMT 2 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] In the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, the 2-day session of the NATO Military Planning Committee started today at the level of defense ministers. Here they are arriving. [video shows NATO officers, Weinberger and Luns entering conference room]

The main item on the agenda is the deployment in West Europe of American Eurostrategic missiles. The session was prepared personally by Pentagon Chief Weinberger. The NATO ministers will also discuss an increase in military expenditures, utilization of modern equipment for the creation of the latest types of weapons, and they will determine the budget for the construction of airfields and storehouses for military equipment.

They will also discuss the possibility of NATO going beyond its geographic boundaries. What does this mean? It means the United States wants West Europe to support U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples in any part of the world. Here you can see them, these Natoites: [video clip of NATO officers, Weinberger, Luns at conference continues]

FURTHER HIGHLIGHTS ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

U.S. 'Ungentlemanly Methods'

LD300719 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The beginning of the work of the conference on economic problems, attended by the top seven capitalist countries, shows that the American side is not going to heed carefully the claims and demands of its partners, which believe that it is the trade, economic and financial policy of the U.S., enormous deficit of the federal budget, high interest rates and, to put it mildly, ungentlemanly methods of struggle for commodity markets that aggravate the crisis in the whole of the capitalist world, PRAVDA's special correspondent Andrey Tolkunov reports from Williamsburg.

This clearly follows from the interview of President Reagan to a group of journalists from the countries participating in the conference, the correspondent adds. The President stated point blank that the U.S. did not support the proposal of France to reconsider the currency system of the West and to stabilize rates of exchange of the currencies in respect to the U.S. dollar.

As for questions connected with relations between the East and the West, the curbing of the arms race and the preservation of peace, the newspaper USA TODAY believes that they are sure to be raised by U.S. partners in the course of the conference, PRAVDA's correspondent points out.

Despite the fact that U.S. allies demand that Washington display more flexibility at the talks on arms control, the White House pointedly refuses to take constructive steps in this direction, Andrey Tolkunov underlines. This stand assumed by the U.S. clearly shows what course the U.S. is going to impose upon its partners.

Japanese 'Integration' Into NATO

OW010325 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has the following comments on the talks held between Prime Minister Nakasone and British Prime Minster Thatcher at Williamsburg, Virginia:

The United States greeted Prime Minsiter Nakasone on his arrival at Williamsburg with the Japanese Navy March, the same Navy March that was played to send off the Japanese fleet that headed for Pearl Harbor in 1941. To greet a Japanese prime minister who has been faithfully fulfilling the U.S. demand for military buildup, the Reagan adminstration did not hesitate to do something that would have made American officers and men, those who gave their lives in the Pacific war, turn over in their graves from disappointment.

Prime Minster Nakasone made no secret of his surprise at such a reception and volunteered another act to overfulfill America's demand, already a very exacting one, in an attempt to surprise the American side. In his talks with Prime Minister Thatcher and also in his earlier talks with President Reagan, Prime Minister Nakasone not only supported the plan to deploy American Pershing II missiles in Europe but also urged the NATO member countries not to give up their own missile deployment plans.

Prime Minister Nakasone is certainly aware of the antinuclear mass campaigns launched by West Europeans to oppose the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe. However, the fate of West Europeans, who have been turned into America's nuclear hostages, is something that does not bother Prime Minister Nakasone. He should take note of the fact that Europeans do not have the slightest wish to have such a destiny befall them. Furthermore, it is not entirely impossible that they are harboring ill feelings toward Japan, not only because of Japan's exports to their countries, which have aggravated the unemployment problems, but also because of Japan's overall policy, which has become extremely pro-American.

What was the reaction of Americans when they heard the Navy March of the Japanese militarists at the reception honoring Prime Minister Nakasone? Perhaps they might have recalled the consequences of the American authorities' failure to check the reckless acts of the Japanese militarist government in days before World War II.

Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks at the Williamsburg summit signify a new stage of Japan's integration with the NATO bloc. To be more precise, they mark a new step toward Japan's participation in the NATO aggressive bloc, an act which may entail many possible consequences, such as the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Japan and Japan being turned into a theater of nuclear war. For the time being, Prime Minster Nakasone cannot realize this objective because he is being restricted by the peace-oriented Constitution and the three nonnuclear principles. However, in view of the actions adopted by the Japanese Government since Mr Nakasone took office as prime minister, it is not likely that he intends to put up with these restrictions for an indefinite time.

The peace-oriented Constitution has given neighboring countries the impression that Japan is not likely to repeat the tragic mistake of 1941. However, it is a fact that this impression has gradually become something like a shadow. Furthermore, the neighboring countries have become more worried about their own security and there are signs that they are adopting cautious measures to cope with the possible threat of an emergency.

Military Aspect, Japan

OW011255 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] We will now broadcast a commentary on the military aspect of the Williamsburg Summit by Radio Moscow's Tokyo Correspondent Tsvetov:

The leaders of the seven capitalist countries, including Japan, declared in the statement that their military strength would be expanded to deter any attack, to counter any threat and to insure peace. Considering that the NATO countries' words convey a sense contrary to facts, what the seven countries -- including Japan -- intend to convey in this statement is that their military strength will be expanded to prepare for attack, to carry out threat by force and to disturb peace.

However, does this square with an article in the Japanese Constitution that bars Japan from having an army and engaging in war? Of course not. In this connection, when Director-General Gotoda of the Cabinet Secretariat realized that the Williamsburg Summit statement unconditionally supported by Prime Minster Nakasone would certainly arouse negative reactions at home, he stated - in a hurried attempt to appease public opinion -- that the government had not violated the Constitution's articles. However, how much confidence can be placed in his statement?

At the Williamsburg summit the Soviet Union was denounced on many occasions for attempts to divide the Western alliance. However, the disagreement of interests between the United States and Japan, for example, is an outcome not of Soviet strategy but of objective law. Prime Minister Nakasone's attitude of ignoring this objective law entails grave danger to Japan. This danger was instantly recognized by many Japanese people. Prime Minister Nakasone's statement of support for U.S. deployment of Pershing-II missiles in Europe and his statement at the Williamsburg press conference on Japan's political relations with the NATO bloc aroused waves of indignation in Japan. One reporter even asked the prime minister if he was ready to meet a political storm at home.

The Japanese people are aware that if the government should agree to the introduction of another type of delivery vehicle for nuclear arms after the F-16 deployment in Japan, then the American objective would be achieved. Its objective is to turn Japan into the theater of a predictable nuclear war and thereby prevent the United States mainland from becoming the target of a nuclear counterattack. Is it the Soviet Union that has caused this development of events? Of course not.

The disagreement of interests between the United States and Japan is similar to the disagreement between Western Europe and the United States. And it is an objective reality, an outcome of natural law. The Williamsburg summit once again has proved this point.

Words 'Differ From Deeds'

LD011234 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Good evening, Comrades! In the American town of Williamsburg, the conference of the leaders of the seven leading industrial countries in the West has ended. As is known, taking part were the United States, Canada, Japan and the four European countries of Britain, France, the FRG and Italy. Did this conference bring anything new to the international situation? Have the positions of the leading capitalist countries changed on such current and urgent problems as disarmament, or on such important matters as trade relations and financial policy? No, they have not. This follows from the statement of the seven adopted at Williamsburg, from statements by the leaders of these countries and from the assessments and conclusions which have appeared in the Western press. The Western side again tried to convince world public opinion that it desires to reach positive results at various international negotiations.

Words, words! How they differ from deeds! In Geneva, Vienna, Madrid and at other international meetings, the United States and its NATO allies are working not for an honest understanding, but to gain unilateral military advantages. Using words of peace, they want to conceal the unrestrained and dangerous arms race. At a press conference in Williamsburg, Shultz, the secretary of state, was asked if the Seven's statement was a response to the Soviet Government statement. Shultz said that the Soviet Government had couched its statement in harsh tones and that the West considered it necessary to display strength and unity. Strength and unity in what, one may ask. In the desire to whip up tension in the international situation still further? To continue the arms race? To deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe? The Soviet Union, as was stated by our government, is faced with the necessity of taking responsive measures to strengthen its defense capability. And these responsive measures, the Soviet Government statement stresses, are dictated by the situation which is actually developing. Their only aim is not to permit a disturbance of the existing balance of forces. What does harshness have to do with it?

The world public looks on the Soviet Government statement as a timely warning to the aggressive circles of imperialism and, at the same time, as an appeal for the achievement of mutually acceptable solutions. Our constructive proposals are well known: not one missile, not one warhead more than Britain and France have; not one medium-range aircraft, not one airborne charge more than the NATO countries have. As a first step, a freeze on nuclear armaments is again proposed. The Soviet Union declares: It is still not too late to stop the dangerous worsening of the situation.

Unity Hides Differences

PM011110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Under the Sign of Mars"]

[Text] Washington [no date given] -- In America, 30 May is Memorial Day. Commemorating this date, the most sensible Americans allow themselves to dream of a world without wars. The participants in the Williamsburg conference marked Memorial Day in their own way, after having issued a joint statement the evening before in which they confirmed their intention of deploying the latest U.S.-made means of nuclear aggression on the long-suffering soil of Europe.

Even television commentators are surprised. Nominally, the meeting of the heads of seven of the West's leading states is required to examine economic issues, but in point of fact it resembles more closely a regular NATO conference with the agenda being drawn up at the Pentagon's bidding.

It was not without purpose that the U.S. President suggested to his partners that they set about drawing up a statement on the Pershing and cruise missiles as early as Saturday, when his guests had only just arrived in Williamsburg. It was Reagan's intention that this document should demonstrate the "West's unity" and attach Washington's allies still more firmly to the chariot of Mars, the god of war.

The Americans needed almost 24 hours, however, before they were able to bring the other conference participants around. The French were the first to display obstinacy. Supported by the Italians, they advocated that, first and foremost, the economic problems facing Europe should be discussed. FRG Chancellor Kohl raised no objection in principle to Reagan's idea but suggested that the joint statement on Euromissiles be toned down. The Canadian delegation, however, tried to persuade its partners to put the emphasis on disarmament, observing that if the British and French missile arsenals are not taken into account then progress at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva is scarcely feasible.

It was only toward the evening of 29 May, when all the deadlines had expired, that Secretary of State Shultz appeared before the journalists who had gathered in Williamsburg, and with joyful relief declared that agreement had at last been reached. He emphasized that a joint statement touching on purely military issues had been adopted for the first time in the history of these meetings. Japan -- and France, which had previously stood apart -- expressed themselves in favor, together with the leading NATO states, of fueling tension in West Europe and escalating the arms race.

Playing up to their hosts, the guests too are assiduously cultivating the appearance of "unity." In the corridors, however, they are more candid and do not hide the deep divergences of views on the majority of the issues discussed at Williamsburg. Alluding to them, THE WASHINGTON POST writes about the contradictions and quarrels which emerged, for example, while examining the prospects for overcoming the economic crisis. The selfsame France categorically objected to the rash decisions and optimistic assessments of the emerging situation proposed by the Americans.

Washington's intention to place U.S. domestic laws above its allies' laws with the aim of limiting mutually advantageous trading and economic exchange between the East and the West is also causing the majority of the conference participants dissatisfaction and misgivings. Expressing not only a personal opinion but the opinion of others too, Prime Minister M. Thatcher stated this directly during her meeting with Reagan.

Reagan's Press Conference

LD011731 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Williamsburg (Virginia) June 1 TASS -- The conference of the heads of state and government of the seven biggest capitalist states has proved to be incapable of outlining ways of emerging from the crisis situation in the Western economy and of overcoming differences between the participants. This is evidenced by President Ronald Reagan's press conference here. He had to admit that there had been differences at the meeting of the "Seven " but that he had succeeded in "persuading" the other participants to agree with the position of the United States.

Noting the scopeful nature of the economic crisis experienced by the West, the occupant of the White House noted in passing that the problems of budget deficits and high interest rates in the United States were having an adverse impact on the other Western countries. But he immediately added that quick solutions of these problems should not be expected and contended that attempts to adopt such solutions would only worsen the situation. The president also said that views were widespread that the meeting had not produced any positive results.

Reagan's meeting with journalists showed once again that during the summit the American side had tried its best to push to the background the discussion of economic differences with partners, because this did not suit American interests, and to focus attention on questions of "Western solidarity" in face of the notorious "Soviet military threat".

Only such "solidarity", Ronald Reagan contended, and first of all support by the allies for his administration's position in the field of armaments, is capable of bringing about an improvement of Soviet-American relations.

If Washington and its partners really wanted to achieve an easing of international tension by way of cooperation with the Soviet Union in arms reduction, this could only be welcomed. But the position of the White House is to make the Soviet-American talks in Geneva dependant on the aggressive plans to deploy a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As it was cynically stated by Reagan to the correspondents, he did not expect any rapid and noticeable improvements at the arms control talks until the Russians saw for themselves that Washington was keeping to the planned timetable of deploying the missiles. He stressed that such a timetable existed and that Washington intended to keep to it.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM301001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Saving the Earth From Conflagration"]

[Text] In these May days the peoples of the world are again demonstrating their determination to free mankind from the nuclear danger and defend peace and life on our planet.

In the north European countries and Italy, on the banks of the Rhine in West Germany, at the gates of the U.S. base at Britain's Greenham Common, and, finally, across the Atlantic, in the United States and Canada -- everywhere millions and millions of people are raising their voices in an increasingly loud and persistent protest against those who are posing the nuclear threat to the peoples of the world.

The dimensions of the antiwar demonstrations are impressive. The breadth of the social and political forces taking part in these demonstrations is impressive. They include workers and peasants, women and young people, trade union and religious figures, representatives of the most diverse political parties, parliamentarians, and figures from the world of culture. The diversity of the forms and methods of the peace champions' actions is impressive. They are holding seminars and mass meetings, collecting signatures to petitions, and organizing torchlight parades.

Emerging before our eyes, is an unprecedented wave of a broad public movement whose members are united by a noble goal -- safeguarding man's main possession -- life -- and defending his main right -- the right to life.

The strength of this movement was rated highly by comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, answering the questions put by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations: "The mass antiwar movements are an important factor in favor of peace. Statesmen and governments cannot fail to heed them if they value their people's opinion."

It is not hard to see the reasons for such a rapid growth in antiwar movements everywhere in the world. Never before has such a real threat of nuclear war loomed over our planet. The policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and its NATO allies is putting at risk the peoples' vital interests and the very fate and future of mankind. The thousands of stockpiled nuclear warheads are not enough for the militarists. The militarists and their backers -- the arms manufacturers -- are not satisfied with the billions of dollars which daily flow along the arms race conveyor belt. The transatlantic strategists' plans include the production of increasingly destructive and dangerous means of mass annihilation. Yet there are already enough stockpiled weapons to destroy everything alive on the planet many times over. And it is under these conditions that the transatlantic "brass hats," with the aid of the NATO generals, are devising schemes for "limited," "preemptive," and other nuclear strikes.

The U.S. military is obstinately cranking the flywheel of the arms race by seizing bases, making a dash for space, and creeping stealthily to the ocean floor. A particularly acute situation is taking shape in Europe, where the United States and NATO are planning to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons. Were this to happen, the threat of war would advance to the very threshhold of our continent.

That is why the call "No to Nuclear Weapons! No to the U.S. Pershings and Cruise Missiles! For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" is being heard increasingly loudly with every passing day over Europe's ancient cities, over its beautiful expanses, at its imposing monuments, at the doors of its ancient cathedrals and palaces, now museums. It is the call of millions.

The Soviet public's mass demonstrations are merging into the mighty stream of the present antiwar movement. A campaign of mass actions for peace and life and against nuclear war is now taking place in our country. A little over a month ago, the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace announced the start of mass public actions in the Soviet Union within the framework of the world disarmament campaign proclaimed at the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament.

Millions of Soviet citizens have responded to this appeal. The participants in the mass meetings held in Moscow, Tbilisi, Baku, and other cities of our vast country are firmly stating their resolute support for the cause of disarmament and their equality resolute denunciation of the dangerous plans of the transatlantic militarists and those here in Europe who are playing into their hands.

Soviet people have always actively and warmly supported the mass antiwar demonstrations by the foreign public. Some 700,000 Soviet citizens took part in the 1982 peace marches which passed across our country's territory. During last October's week of actions for disarmament alone about 80,000 meetings, rallies, marches, and demonstrations involving 50 million people were held in the USSR!

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the Soviet public is taking such an active part in the movement of peace champions. The ideals of peace and disarmament are particularly close to our people. The land of the soviets was born under the slogan of peace. Since Lenin's historic Decree of Peace, all our state's documents and practical measures without exception have been imbued with the desire to resolve international disputes at the conference table and not on the battlefield. Lenin's theses on peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and disarmament as the ideal of socialism are also being steadily implemented by our Community Party today.

Our country counters the atomic maniacs' senselessness with the firm desire to free the world of nuclear weapons. That is borne out by the Soviet initiatives designed to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals, reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, and ultimately render it entirely impossible. This is confirmed by our proposal to halt the production of nuclear weapons and destroy the stockpiles of these weapons. We propose a moratorium on any nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has undertaken unilaterally to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and has urged the other nuclear powers to follow that example. Seeking to move the Geneva talks from a standstill, our country has advanced a wide range of specific steps whose implementation would bring Europe considerably closer to complete freedom from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

The Soviet proposals enjoy the firm support of the fraternal socialist countries and are meeting with mounting understanding from the peace-loving forces and all sane people. The peoples are realizing increasingly clearly that the Soviet proposals can only be rejected by someone who wants come what may to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Europe and thus disrupt the prevailing equilibrium of forces both in Europe and on a global scale.

The struggle against the nuclear catastrophe with which the U.S. militarists' plans are threatening the peoples is entering a decisive stage. The aggravation of the international situation insistently dictates the need to pool the efforts of all peace-loving forces. In a few weeks -- on 21 June -- the world assembly "For Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" opens in Prague. This forum is open to all those seeking mutual understanding and cooperation and who do not want radioactive dust to cover our planet. The closer the day of the assembly's opening, the louder the demand that everything be done to ensure that the present and future generations do not know the calamities of nuclear war and the louder the call. By our joint efforts let us deliver man from the danger of world nuclear annihilation and defend peace and life on our planet!

BALTIC COUNTRIES CONFERENCE OPENS IN TALLINN

LD010649 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Tallinn June 1 TASS -- The 24th working conference of Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland opened today. It is held in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic.

The main task of the conference is to achieve united action of trade unions of the region to avert nuclear catastrophe and turn the Baltic Sea into a zone of peace and cooperation. Taking part in the conference which will last for two days are the GDR, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Poland, USSR, Finland, FRG and Sweden.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1645 GMT on 1 June 83 adds the following from the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin: "The 24th working conference of countries of the Baltic, Norway and Iceland is being held in Tallinn. On the agenda are topical questions of the struggle for peace, detente and European security. Participating in the conference are delegates from trade unions representing over 100 million people. It was not vain curiosity that brought these people to the capital of Soviet Estonia -- although it would be useful for foreigners to visit it in order to become convinced of its achievements -- but concern for the fate of peace, for the fate of Europe over which is hanging the gloomy shadow of the so-called limited nuclear war being planned in Washington. These people who belong to various political parties and who have different views on many things, including the structure of society, are now united by one thing: a desire to disrupt the plans of the militarist forces of the United States and its NATO partners to deploy new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, a desire not to allow our continent to be turned into a new battlefield, a horrific and perhaps final battlefield. Therefore, the aim of the conference is to draw as many working people as possible into the peace struggle. It is only by joint efforts that one can disrupt the intrigues of the militarist forces, whose representatives have simultaneously gathered in Brussels, or more precisely, in Evere at NATO headquarters."]

EUROPEAN CHURCHES' CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

Churches' Role in Peace Struggle

PM310845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov report under general heading: "Consultative Meetings"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of the Conference of European Churches, in which some 100 prominent religious figures from 22 countries are taking part, has begun its work in Moscow. The meeting's participants will discuss questions connected with the church's role in further extending the peace struggle. The inaugural address was delivered by one of the conference's cochairmen, Aleksiy, metropolitan of Tallinn and Estonia. Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and All the Russias, addressed a message to the meeting's participants.

UN's Martenson Speaks

LD272033 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Under Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation Jan Martenson today addressed the participants in the consultative meeting held in Moscow by the conference of European churches.

"In a world caught in an ever-growing arms race and beleaguered by wars and fears of wars, in a world over-shadowed by the possibility of a nuclear conflagration threatening the survival of life on this planet, peace has become a global imperative," Jan Martenson said. "Your gathering in this ancient and beautiful city, rich in historical experiences and memories, is of great significance", he stressed. "This global desire for life in peace and dignity constitutes mankind's most basic characteristic and an important source of hope for the building of confidence and the promotion of genuine disarmament and peace."

He cited figures showing that nuclear arsenals capable of destroying humanity have been stockpiled in the world. Jan Martenson called on the churches, just as other non-government organisations, to use their possibilities to shape world public opinion in favour of disarmament, cooperation and trust. Jan Martenson spoke very approvingly of the participation of United Nations experts on disarmament in the preparation and holding of this meeting in Moscow. He added that the churches would always find in the United Nations Organisation support for their actions in favour of peace and disarmament.

The consultative meeting of officials of the Conference of European Churches continues its work. It is attended by representatives of religious circles from 22 countries.

[TASS in an earlier report at 1407 GMT adds that working consultations with Jan Martenson, who heads the Department for Disarmament Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat, were held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 26 and 27. It also notes that "Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Mikhail Kapitsa had a conversation with Jan Martenson on questions of mutual interest."]

Church Officials' Memorandum

LD211544 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The topic of the consultative meeting of officials of the Conference of European Churches, that ended here today, was the contribution that churches and Christians can, and must, make to the cause of strengthening peace and trust among peoples, to ending the arms race.

A memorandum adopted as a result of six days of work reflects the deep concern of the participants in the meeting with the worsening international situation. We cannot silently watch the growth of the already big arsenals of weapons of mass annihilation -- nuclear, biological, chemical as well as of conventional armaments, which threaten to destroy life on earth, the document says. We emphasise that the use of these weapons cannot be justified by any aim.

The memorandum stresses that the Christian leaders want politicians to work out such concepts of security that would include the substantiated interest of the other side in its own security and be based on interests of universal security. We want to cooperate so as to further develop the possibilities of creating trust, strengthening forms of political cooperation and also to continue efforts directed at strengthening the policy of detente, the memorandum says. We suggest to our governments in the East and in the West, the document says, as well as to all politicians that new steps towards disarmament should be taken, the memorandum goes on. It says that NATO should emulate the Soviet Union and also state its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We call for the freeze of all types of nuclear weapons as the first step in the fulfillment of measures to achieve disarmament, the document says.

The participants in the consultative meeting addressed in the memorandum European churches and communities, calling on them to constantly struggle for peace and work for peace, to support the efforts of politicians directed at ensuring peace and disarmament.

During their stay in Moscow the participants in the meeting acquainted themselves with religious life in the city. They attended services in Orthodox churches, in a prayer house of Evangelical Christian Baptists, visited the Trinity-St. Sergius Monastery, as well as the Moscow Theological Academy and Seminary. A press conference, addressed by officials of the Conference of European Churches, was held after the meeting had ended.

KOMMUNIST ON IMPERIALIST USE OF MERCENARIES

LD012105 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 1 Jun 83

["Mercenaries -- Instrument of Aggressive Imperialist Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The system of using mercenaries, which was given, so to say, a new lease of life in the past several decades, is one of the aggressive means used by imperialism today. Imperialism revived this system, which seemed to have gone down to the past, and made it more dangerous and cruel than ever before, I. Karpets, vice-president of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, writes in the 8th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

It has been calculated that over 100 armed conflicts with the participation of mercenaries took place in the world after the Second World War and till 1979. The number of conflicts perceptibly went up since that time, because cases of open interference of the U.S. in the affairs of other countries became more numerous, the author goes on to write. For instance, the "Caribbean policy" would be impossible without the training and utilisation of mercenaries against Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador, as well as other Latin American nations. It is known that Indians from the Miskito tribe are recruited as mercenaries in Honduras for operations against Nicaragua, the same as Indians of this tribe inhabiting the far-away north-eastern part of Nicaragua.

Pointing out the dangerous character of the system of mercenaries, specifically, its ties with terrorism, the author stresses that obstacles should be put up on the way of this system, including with the help of the law. There are neither comprehensive international agreements as yet on the struggle against the system of mercenaries, nor UN decisions on proclaiming it to be international crime.

However, a number of international legal documents actually characterise the system of mercenaries exactly in this way. Specifically, an additional protocol for the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the protection of war victims contains the following provision: "A mercenary does not have the rights of a combatant. He is a war criminal and is liable to punishment." A UN resolution points out that the utilisation by colonial and racist regimes of mercenaries against national liberation movements fighting for their freedom and independence from the colonial oppression and foreign domination is the act that falls within criminal offenses and, accordingly, mercenaries should be punished as criminals.

After citing a number of other documents, including those of the Organization of African Unity, the author writes: "It is necessary for all people to understand how great is the danger coming from the anti-humane activities of the reactionary forces. It is necessary to fight against crimes posing a threat to humanity in the most irreconcilable way, the same as against forces that generate them, for the sake of the triumph of peace on our planet, for the sake of flourishment and progress."

BOGACHEV HITS THOSE 'FOND OF NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

LD011437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Jun 83

["Washington Is Bluffing Again" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jun (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions, Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Evidently not wishing to appear ridiculous in front of the public opinion of their own countries, even the West European participants in the Williamsburg conference did not dare to support the absurd White House thesis in the official statement of the "Seven" that NATO, in preparing for the deployment of new medium-range missiles on the European Continent, can force the Soviet Union to accept the American "zero option" in the Geneva talks.

In a moment of rare revelation, President Reagan himself was recently compelled to admit that his own "proposal to deploy missiles to liquidate missiles sounds stupid." However, logic and consistency in public statements are not strong features of the current president of the United States.

In an interview with American and West European journalists, R. Reagan once again announced that there will be no progress at the talks in Geneva until the Soviet Union sees that the United States is adhering to its intended deadlines for the deployment of its missiles in Western Europe.

Statements that the deployment of the new types of American missiles may prompt the USSR to adopt Reagan's "zero" or the no less absurd "interim" options are spurious from beginning to end.

The stepping up American armaments can only undermine the ground under the talks on nuclear systems. The history of the postwar years shows convincingly that the creation of new American missiles and warheads does not stimulate the process of talks but the creation of new missiles and nuclear warheads.

During the last decades, the United States has been the first to create new weapons of mass destruction, figuring on attaining military superiority. The retaliatory measures which were necessitated by the USSR have led, in the final analysis, to the restoration of a military balance. However, the level of military confrontation has risen as a result. This has also caused harm to the security of the United States.

The Soviet Union has unequivocally warned those who are fond of nuclear blackmail: if the accord on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and excluding the deployment of new American missiles there is broken and the result of this is the creation of an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, then the Soviet Union will take timely and effective measures in response.

The interests of all peoples and all states demand that a constructive solution to the pressing tasks of limiting and reducing arms -- and primarily nuclear ones -- should be found, and that there should be a return to the path of detente, both political and military.

REAGAN'S 'FALSE RHETORIC ABOUT PEACE' SCORED

LD011653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview, U.S. President Reagan stated that the USA and NATO already have a schedule for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and at the same time tired to justify these militaristic plans by references to a mythical Soviet threat. Here's the latest news commentary -- at the microphone is international affairs journalist Yuriy Kornilov:

Attempts to mask the unbridled and extremely dangerous arms race using rhetoric, perhaps rich but always equally false rhetoric about peace, is a tactic to which the Washington administration resorts constantly, and Reagan's latest statement confirms this once again. He is trying to suggest that Washington's aspiration to site new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe at any price is dictated almost by concern for the security of West Europeans, and he deliberately keeps quiet about the fact that the matter is one of plans to deploy aggressive first-strike weapons, and that the siting of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles on West European soil would lead to a serious change of the situation in Europe and would worsen the nuclear confrontation sharply and increase the risk of war arising.

In the conversation with journalists concerned, he literally stated that the United States intends to act through talks. At the same time, Washington is conducting an unconstructive, obstructionist line aimed not at real progress, but at the attainment of one-sided military advantages by the United States, in all talks directly or indirectly connected with curbing the arms race, whether in Geneva, Vienna or Madrid.

Reagan states that he is in favor of improving relations with the USSR; however, all of the United States' foreign policy is imbued with the cult of strength and hegemonism and is directed not toward detente but toward stepping up tension and intensifying confrontation.

In the recent statement by the Soviet Government, our country gave a quite definite warning: If accord on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe is undermined, the Soviet Union will adopt timely and effective measures.

As far as Reagan's latest statement is concerned, in which he tries to clothe himself almost in the toga of a peacemaker, I think it was Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the famous French philosopher and writer, who said: To lie to oneself for one's own benefit is deception, to lie for someone else's benefit is fraud, and to lie in order to harm or slander is the worst form of lie [lozh].

NAKASONE MEETING WITH REAGAN, U.S. AIMS HIT

Reagan-Nakasone Meeting

PM301549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Dangerous Cooperation"]

[Text] Washington, 28 May -- A meeting has taken place at the White House between President R. Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, who made a stopover in the American capital on his way to Williamsburg, where a conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries will open.

Although there was no official report on the substance of the White House talks, in the opinion of the majority of commentators their chief topic was the further broadening of U.S.-Japanese military-strategic cooperation. This was also evidenced by Nakasone's statements after meeting with Reagan. In particular, he repeated the American administration's appeal for the "unity of the Western alliance," thereby confirming Japan's support for the NATO bloc's policy.

While voicing "profound satisfaction" with what Tokyo has already done "in the sphere of defense efforts," a high-ranking U.S. State Department spokesman gave it to be understood, however, that "the reserves have not yet been exhausted" and that Japan should play a more active military role in Asia and the Far East.

U.S. 'Nostalgia' for Militarism

LD310039 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Maxim Knyazkov writes:

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, upon arriving in the U.S. city of Williamsburg for the meeting of the leaders of seven leading capitalist states, is sure to have guessed earlier than anyone else what the Washington allies expect from him. For that he did not even need to sit down at the table of negotiations with President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Everything became clear at the ceremony to welcome the head of the Japanese Government when the American band, upon playing the national anthems of the two states, suddenly struck up -- "Gunkan" ("The March of Battleships"), one of the favorite tunes of the Japanese militarists, which prior to 1945 was reckoned the official anthem of the Imperial Navy and was called upon "to boost the morale" of the navymen of the Land of the Rising Sun. It is to be supposed that, by ordering his band to rehease and play the march, which even in Japan itself people do not dare to perform, the President of the USA hoped to boost the morale of the Japanese leader, impelling him to participate still more actively in U.S. military preparations in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area.

The FRANCE PRESSE news agency has described the playing of the "Gunkan" as a demonstration of nostalgia for pre-war Japanese militarism. In Washington it is now not deemed necessary to conceal that they dream of binding Tokyo still more closely to the Pentagon's military chariot.

Thus, intensive efforts are being made there to secure that Japan increase military expenditures almost up to 15 percent of the budget, participate in patrolling ocean waters a thousand miles away from its shores, and more actively work on the creation of up-to-date armaments. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the U.S. military establishment intends to deploy land-based cruise missile in the Land of the Rising Sun.

As in seen, the Washington strategists' desire to promote the revival of the samurai spirit in Japan is so great that the White House even forgot about U.S. national dignity. It was precisely to the strains of the "March of Battleships" that the Japanese naval aircraft bombed the U.S. base at Pearl Harbour in 1941.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL RECEIVES CPSU PARTY WORKERS

PM301531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, was in Mongolia 20 though 27 May to exchange experience of party leadership of the development of culture and art.

The delegation was received by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM011516 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed Nam (Choe-kwan), deputy chairman of the League's Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 20 through 26 May. The guests from the DPRK visited Moscow, the Moldavian SSR, and Odessa, where they visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and vuzes and familiarized themselves with the work of Komsomol organizations in mobilizing the young generation to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 19th Komsomol Congress.

The delegation had meetings and talks in the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom, the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee, and the Odessa Ukrainian Komsomol Obkum. In the course of the meetings and talks, the Soviet side expressed support for the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful, democratic unification of the motherland. Questions of cooperation between the Komsomol and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea were discussed. The delegation was received by Komsomol Central Committee Secretaries Yu.A. Degausov and A.V. Zhuganov.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S MOSCOW VISIT UNDERWAY

Itinerary of Visit

LD302042 Madrid In Spanish to Europe 1130 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, who arrived in Moscow yesterday to begin an official 2-day visit, this morning began his first round of talks at the Kremlin with his Soviet opposite number Andrey Gromyko. Two bilateral agreements are to be signed today, the first on maritime traffic, recently initialled by both countries, and another on cultural exchanges.

The agreement on maritime traffic will regularize a situation which led to nearly 16 years of unbalanced bilateral relations. Technically the new agreement fully meets the needs of both sides. It has separated the subject of maritime traffic from the earlier global agreement which included trade and fisheries and which was the result of an accord drawn up on 1967 at a time when Spain did not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The agreement on maritime traffic, in the view of the Spanish delegation, will change the situation under which there was an excessive amount of Soviet shipping in Spanish harbors -- cargo ships and trawlers. Spain's trade balance with the Soviet Union is in the red to the tune of nearly 30 billion pesatas annually.

Before the second round of talks, Andrey Gromyko hosted a banquet for the Spanish delegation headed by Fernando Moran. Tomorrow, Tuesday, the Spanish delegation will be meeting the ministers of economy and trade and during their talks the whole dossier of Spanish-Soviet trade will be re-examined since the agreement concluded in 1979, although initialled, was never ratified by Spain.

On Tuesday evening the delegation will attend a gala at the Bolshoi Theatre and on Wednesday Fernando Moran ends his official visit but will remain in the Soviet Union privately and will travel to Leningrad on a private visit which will end on Friday, 3 June. It is possible that Fernando Moran might still have further contacts with Soviet officials either during the official or private portions of his stay in the USSR but nothing has yet been finalized.

Regarding the rumors of a possible visit to the Soviet Union by King Juan Carlos in 1984, Fernando Moran said that the possibility of such a visit has not been excluded. The Soviet invitation is outstanding but it depends on the long-term program of royal travels.

Meets Gromyko, Attends Luncheon

PM011121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] Talks began in the Kremlin 30 May between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Moran, minister for foreign affairs of Spain, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

During talks, the two sides discussed the most topical problems of the present situation in Europe and in the world, and the principle issues of development of relations between the USSR and Spain. In their discussion of international affairs, the two sides expressed the conviction that the paramount task of all states is to eliminate the threat of war and to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race.

A.A. Gromyko noted that the Soviet Government's statement of 28 May, 1983, evaluated U.S. efforts to acquire military superiority and to change the existing regional and global balance of forces in favor of the West.

At the same time the U.S. Administration is following an unconstructive line in all talks directed toward limitation of the arms race. In view of this position of the U.S. Administration, the Soviet Union is faced with the need to take retaliatory measures to strengthen its own defense capability.

Andrey Andreyvich Gromyko also drew the Spanish Minister's attention to the whole series of initiatives by the Soviet Union on a large group of issues concerning limiting and reducing arms, and particularly to the new proposal by the USSR put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in accordance with which the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to parity at a considerably lower level than at present in the nuclear potential in Europe, both of carriers and warheads, taking into account the corresponding armaments of Britain and France.

The ministers spoke in favor of continuing and developing the European process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of a revival of the climate of detente on the continent and for the quickest possible completion of the Madrid meeting with adoption of a final document, including a decision on the convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. The well-known appeal by the Soviet Union to all participants in the Madrid meeting provides such a possibility, A.A. Gromyko said.

Moran spoke with satisfaction of the state of Soviet-Spanish relations. The two sides expressed their view of the need for further development of these relations. The talks will be continued.

Joint Soviet-Spanish documents were signed today. A program of cultural and scientific cooperation betweenthe USSR and Spain for 1984-85 was signed by A.A. Gromyko and Moran. An agreement between the Governments of the USSR and Spain on maritime shipping was signed by the USSR Ministery of Maritime Fleet Comrade Guzhenko and by Moran. Present at the signing were deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Marchuk, USSR ministers, and other officials, and Spanish ambassador to Moscow Xifra.

A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon [zautrak] in honor of Moran. Greeting Moran, he said, specifically:

We are impressed by the statement made by Moran during the conversation that the Spanish Government evaluates Soviet-Spanish relations as good. For the Soviet Union I can also say that we consider our relations on the whole to be good, and that we favor their being maintained and expanded. In our opinion, there are possibilities for this. The Soviet people values Spanish culture and is ready to receive its best examples. We hope that the Spanish people have the same attitude to the culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

There are grounds for the development of cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology. There are possibilities for the development of contacts in the political sphere, too. We proceed from the fact that the Spanish people wish to live in peace with other people. The Soviet Union also wishes to live in peace with all peoples and favors the revival and deepening of detente. We would like Spain, too, to use its influence on the scales of peace. In this wish of ours one should not see any ill intentions with regard to Spain's links with the West.

We believe that any state, whether it is in the West or the East, in the North or the South, should consider its chief concern as being to prevent a world war. There is no task more acute and more important than this now.

The Soviet Union, Comrade Gromyko went on, is fulfilling its duty and is doing everything for the consolidation of peace and the prevention of war, primarily a nuclear war. This is the intention of the corresponding Soviet initiatives.

Of the concrete tasks of world politics, in first place is the task of finding a solution to the problem of ending the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. And Spain should not take on faith what is being tossed up from some capitals with regard to the Soviet position. There are many who are fond of distorting our approach but people should look at the facts and make up their own minds. Since Lenin's time there has been no force coming out more firmly for peace than the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko said he favors the development of contacts between statesmen as the most effective form of conveying one's positions to each other. He expressed the conviction that Moran's visit will be followed by other reciprocal visits which will also be useful for relations between the Soviet Union and Spain and for the cause of universal peace.

In a reply speech, Moran expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government for its warm reception, and dwelt on the particular features of Spain's historical and geographic position which has determined its membership of the Western world. Now, he said, Spain is going through a crucial period in its history, striving to build a democratic society based on equality, progress and tolerance. For that reason, Spain shares the principles of peaceful coexistence and strives for detente and cooperation with all countries. Spain intends to pursue these principles at various international forums, for example, at the Madrid meeting, and also on the broader level. It considers that situations arising in the world should not all be brought down to confrontation between blocs.

Spain is against views and conceptions being imposed from outside upon individual countries or peoples, whether in Latin America, Africa or the Near East. Speaking of Soviet-Spanish relations, Moran noted that since the time of the establishment of diplomatic relations they have been correct relations and he said he favors their deepening, with mutual respect for the positions of each other. He also expressed gratitude to the Soviet people who sheltered his compatriots on Soviet soil during the Civil War in Spain, and he assessed this as evidence of fraternity and mutual understanding.

The guest visited the museum, office and apartment of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin.

Patolichev Receives Moran

LD011203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpt] A conversation has taken place between Minister of Foreign Trade Patolichev, and Spanish Foreign Minister Moran. A wide range of Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations and prospects for its further development were discussed.

Moscow News Conference

LD311755 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The talks that I conducted with my Soviet collegue Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko did not have a set agenda, but they encompassed all questions which the sides deemed to be of mutual interest especially the situation in Europe, Fernando Moran Lopez, the minister of foreign affairs of Spain who is on an official visit here, stated today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. The minister said that among the questions that were discussed was the problem of the possible limitation of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, the course of the Madrid European follow-up meeting, and also the situation in Central America.

As to bilateral Spanish-Soviet relations, the minister went on, we discussed questions of further raising the level of trade ties between our countries. We consider the present trade turnover to be insufficient and intend to undertake efforts to further expand economic relations with the USSR.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs stressed that Spanish-Soviet relations are developing well, that there do not exist any political factors that would impede this development. The certain distinctions in individual stands of the side cannot impede the raising of the general stability of their mutual relations.

Fernando Moran noted further that on coming to power the present government of the Socialist Workers Party has suspended the process of Spain's joining of the NATO military organisation. While retaining its stand in respect of that alliance, Spain at the same time is strengthening its own defence capability. In the international arena it comes out for peace, for the easing of tension, for controlled disarmament, and for extensive international cooperation.

Spain, the minister went on, is a non-nuclear country and will remain as such. It has neither nuclear delivery vehicles nor nuclear warheads. Neither has Spain any plans of using nuclear energy for military purposes. Any rejection of Spain's non-nuclear status would require a special decision of Parliament. Although no commitments for Spain stem from NATO's double-track decision, we understand the alarm and concern of those West European countries where it is intended to deploy the American missiles, Fernando Moran said.

Replying to another correspondent concerning Spain's approach to the problem of reducing medium-range nuclear weapons, Fernando Moran said that Spain was not taking part in the Geneva talks but sincerely wished them to reach an agreement on the maximum reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. The demand of the struggle for peace is the reduction of all nuclear arms, strategic, medium-range, or theatre weapons. Spain, the minister stressed, shares the ideals of struggle against the arms race in all aspects, including in the aspect of nuclear arms.

The minister was asked further about Spain's attitude to the convocation of a conference on confidence building measures and security in Europe, the convocation of which has been proposed at the Madrid meeting. Spain, Fernando Moran said, is a country where the Madrid meeting is taking place and for this reason it considers it its duty to ensure the meeting's success. The concluding document of the meeting should be a new step forward as compared to what was achieved in Helsinki. We are not losing hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully. The distance that remains to be covered is very small. On our part we strive to facilitate the drawing together of the positions of the participants in the meeting and the signing of the concluding document.

The Spanish foreign minister described as valuable the Soviet proposal to turn the Mediterranean Sea into a zone free of nuclear weapons. He noted that practical measures in this direction should be taken from both sides.

Asked about Spain's position in connection with the situation in Central America, the minister said that one could not remain indifferent to the events taking place there. Spain supports the efforts of the "Contadore Group" of countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama) directed at settling the situation by way of talks.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER IN BONN FOR TALKS

'Campaign of Pressure'

LD311847 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Washington administration is taking practical steps toward starting the deployment in West Europe at the end of this year of additions to the U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons already there, toward the deployment of its new missiles. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Bonn today on a 2-day visit. He will visit Belgium and Norway after visiting the FRG. The Pentagon chief's trip is seen as the latest link in the campaign of pressure being exerted by the U.S. on its allies in order to intensify militaristic preparations on the continent, particularly the implementation of plans for the deployment of modern U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Proposals Viewed

LD011136 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 31 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is in Bonn. Recently, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have been going there quite frequently. Let us recall that West Germany has been visited by Secretary of State Shultz, by his first deputy Dam, and by Vice President Bush. The aim of the earlier visits, as of the present one, is just one thing: to win still greater support from the West German Government for Washington's militarist course. The Pentagon boss found full support in Bonn on the question of the deployment on West German territory of the U.S. nuclear missiles. But he also demanded that the FRG Government should maintain 80,000 well-trained reservists. They would be a replacement, if needed, for the U.S. forces in West Germany, if they should have to be used in the Persian Gulf region. But this demand from Weinberger did not win the expected support. The West German public condemns the visit of the U.S. defense secretary to Bonn.

Deployment 'Virtually Confirmed'

LD312046 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] The United States defense secretary, Weinberger, has virtually confirmed the presence of a concrete timetable [words indistinct] deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. At a news conference in Bonn, he said the deployment of the missiles will begin next December, even if the Geneva talks continue.

WEST GERMAN, U.S. RELATIONS CRITICALLY ASSESSED

DW010945 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Even before the CDU congress ended, at which the leaders of the present FRG Government coalition talked about the priority of West German-U.S. relations over all other foreign policy problems of the FRG, Washington made quite clear to Bonn what practical conclusions must be drawn from this goal, our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes.

He adds: The Williamsburg meeting which has just ended has yielded disappointing results, not only for Bonn but also for all European allies of the United States. It has shown that the United States has no intention to consider the European interests in any of the crucial issues concerning West Europe.

Whereas at the Versailles meeting last year the United States at least hinted at a forthcoming substantial reduction of the discount rate by its banks as well as its readiness to lower the barriers for European exports to the United States somewhat, Mr Reagan, this time, did not even consider it necessary to apply this analgesic. In this way the costs and neglects of the crisis-shaken U.S. economy will continue to be shifted to the yielding European partners.

It must have been specially bitter for Mr Kohl to return with empty pockets, because he had been particularly anxious to get the blessing of the master of the White House, even though Washington's policy harms the Federal Republic's finances and exports to a specially sensitive degree in view of the business volume between the FRG and the United States. However, Mr Kohl and his entourage in Williamsburg were tied up by their own promises to restore full agreement with and confidence in Washington, which had been damaged under the previous Bonn government.

No sooner had Mr Kohl unpacked his suitcases in Bonn than he had to swear loyalty to his U.S. partners once again, because U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger arrived in Bonn. According to U.S. and West German press reports he has brought with him a detailed plan for the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG. If we are to believe the statement of Bonn's official government spokesman, Mr Weinberger has come to Bonn to admire the goose-step of the Bundeswehr crack units and visit the Rhine sights.

Be that as it may, it was probably not without reason that the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST hinted that Washington expects more zeal from Bonn in the missile issue, in particular with a view to the anti-missile actions by the FRG's smaller neighbors -- Denmark, The Netherlands and several others -- which are extremely annoying for the White House.

Finally, another recent attempt to bring pressure to bear on Bonn must be mentioned which does, however, not come from the Americans but which fits well into the framework of the U.S. strategy of relations with the FRG -- the latest speech by Mr Strauss when he was solemnly awarded an honorary doctor's degree of an American university. The demand which Strauss addressed to the U.S. allies, by which he meant, however, his own country, in itself is neither original nor new. In the past, this demand was usually raised by U.S. representatives. This time, however, it was raised by a representative who claims he defends West Germany's national interests.

Strauss said it was about time for Bonn to assume part of the United States' global responsibility instead of confining itself to grumbling about the Americans playing the role of world gendarme. If we remember that Bonn only recently denied the rumours of a certain American pressure aimed at dragging the FRG into the U.S. adventures outside NATO's spheres of action, we realize that Strauss did not make his demand out of some spontaneous gratitude for the doctor's degree. Much rather this probably is a test balloon sent up upon instruction from Washington.

Actually, it can be said that Washington is trying, prior to the deployment of the missiles, to fully steer the West German foreign policy and economy to a track which is programmed on the other side of the Atlantic. However, if the planned deployment were to become a fact, the political and economic consequences of this step could turn out to be very, very fatal.

DANISH PARLIAMENT DECISION ON MISSILES PRAISED

LD020529 Moscow TASS in English 0439 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- "This is a decision in favour of Europe, peace and cooperation," Mikhail Kostikov writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the decision by the Danish Parliament (Folketinget) which obliged the country's government to seek a postponement of the implementation of the NATO plan to site new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of several Western European countries.

"In line with the document adopted by the Parliament, the Danish Government is to press for the continuation of the Geneva talks with the simultaneous termination of preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in the continent," the writer points out. "At that, the resolution points out that the nuclear systems of Britain and France should be taken into consideration during the assessment of the overall balance of forces, and all nuclear arsenals, both tactical and strategic, should be frozen."

"A mass anti-war demonstration, held for the whole day, has graphically confirmed what policy meets Denmark's interests," the commentary says. "Thousands of danes came to the folketinget building to demand that the government and deputies come out in favour of the Geneva talks, against the preparations and stationing of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including in West German territory, in direct proximity to Denmark."

The decision by the Danish Parliament which expressed its support for the termination of the nuclear arms race and for effective negotiations "cannot fail to influence the stance of other countries and thus contribute to removing the threat of nuclear war from the continent," the commentator stresses. "This important international act by the Danish Parliament meets the hopes and aspirations of the Danish people, and Europeans who demand a peaceful future for Europe."

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWITZERLAND

PM011407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, returned to Moscow on 25 May from the 12th Swiss Labor Party Congress.

KHALAF, FATAH DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD012205 Moscow In Arabic to the Arab World 2000 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] A high ranking Fatah delegation, headed by Salah Khalaf, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet social organizations. In an interview with our correspondent, Salah Khalaf stated that the Fatah delegation's visit to the Soviet Union was decided a long time ago, and that it comes within the framework of traditional Soviet-Palestinian relations.

In response to a question from our correspondent about the situation in the Middle East, Salah Khalaf strongly criticized the political line of the Reagan administration and pointed out that the White House is the primary cause of the crises of the Palestinian, Lebanese, and other Arab peoples.

U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN MIDEAST CASTIGATED

LD012115 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow Jun 1 TASS -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to reports of the U.S. press, the Pentagon's "U-2" spy planes make flights over the territories of Lebanon and Syria. They are photographing for reconnaissance purposes the Golan Heights and other districts, as well as the Al-Biqa' Valley through which the line of contact of Israeli and Syrian forces is passing. So U.S. planes are flying over Lebanon and Syria. The question arises: What do these air pirates need there and what right do they have to invade so brazenly the air space of sovereign Arab states? It is well-known that aerial photography of foreign territory has always been regarded and is regarded, not only as espionage pure and simple, but also as a gross violation of the norms of conduct of states that are not at war with each other. the Reagan adminsitration, however, has no regard either for rules of international conduct or for norms of diplomatic relations which it maintains with those states.

Taking advantage of the fact that a contingent of U.S. Marines has been deployed in Lebanese land in the composition of multinational disengagement forces, the Pentagon rulers behave in Lebanon not as those who have been invited there but as invading conquerers.

Representatives of the White House assert that reconnaissance flights of U.S. planes are made expressly for the purpose of "preventing a clash' between Syrian and Israeli forces as a result of tension that heightened in the recent days. But this is far from being the case, since U.S. aerial reconnaissance is conducted simultaneously with the buildup of Israeli forces throughout Lebanon and in the area of the Golan Heights. The London GUARDIAN, specifically, notes today that Israeli units in the Al-Biqa' Valley and on the Golan Heights continue getting considerable reinforcements and material supplies. The arriving units are being stationed in special camps in the area of Al-Bira, (Kfar-Mishi), (Al-Ata), (Rafir), (Al-Arab) and also not far from Lake Qirawn.

Besides that, additional Israeli units are also being brought to the northern borders of Israel. Planes of the Israeli Air Force are constantly barraging in the air space of Lebanon. Such is the real picture now: U.S. and Israeli planes are conducting joint reconnaissance operations which can only serve as evidence of the preparation of a new aggression in the Middle East. Therefore it is not accidental that the Israeli Defence Minister Arens threatened that if Syria refuses to follow the U.S.-Israeli diktat in the framework of the Israeli-Lebanese "peace agreement", Tel Aviv will "consult" Washington to achieve "joint decisions" with it.

By the way, according to the aforementioned "agreement", Tel Aviv leaders must withdraw their troops from Lebanon, but quite the opposite is taking place now: Israel is intensively building up its forces in Lebanon, turning that country into a large place d'armes against other Arab states.

So it is obvious that the U.S.-Israeli collusion on Lebanon which has been embodied in the Israeli-Lebanese "peace agreement" actually serves as a cover for ever wider political and military interference of the United States in the Middle East, for the stepping up of the preparations for Tel Aviv's another aggression against Arab peoples.

FURTHER ON SOVIET WARSHIPS' TUNISIAN VISIT

PM020905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Tunis 30 May -- An official friendly visit to Tunis ended today by a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral V.Ye. Selivanov.

During their stay in the country the Soviet seamen laid wreaths at the memorial to heroes of the independence struggle in the capital's suburb of Sejoumi. A friendly talk took place in the course of a meeting between the detachment's command and Tunisian National Defense Minister S. Baly.

Tunisian seamen and representatives of the municipality and the capital's public visited the Soviet ships. The detachment's book of testimonials now contains dozens of warm wishes addressed to the Soviet Union, words of gratitude for the USSR's support for the Arab peoples in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and a high assessment of the Soviet state's contribution to strengthening world peace.

IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY ARRESTS DRAW PROTESTS

NC281046 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 27 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Protests continue to be voiced in various countries over the restrictions imposed on leaders and members of the Iranian Tudeh Party. This is very natural because the meaningless, baseless accusations of spying for the Soviet Union attributed to that party cannot convince anyone, especially at a time when everyone is aware that the Tudeh Party struggled in the leading ranks of combatants against the shah's oppression and the imperialists.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes: Weren't these the members of the Tudeh Party who, for many years, struggled against the shah's regime and tasted the bitterness of all the terrors of the shah's prisons and of Savak's tortures? L'HUMANITE points out that the Iranian Tudeh Party played an important role in overthrowing the dictatorship and consistently participated in the anti-imperialist movement. Today too, the Tudeh Party is consistently confronting and struggling against efforts by Iran's rightist forces and imperialists to neutralize the democratic contents of the 11 February revolution and to revive the shah's regime. With the continuation of this party's suppression it becomes clearer every day what the objectives of those who attempt to suppress the Tudeh Party and to calumniate Soviet policy toward Iran are. All Iran's progressive and patriotic forces, first and foremost the Tudeh Party, that want the continuation of the revolution to the benefit of the vast masses of workers and the oppressed are now being persecuted.

As a result of the devoted and tireless struggles of Iran's progressive and patriotic forces, the Constitution was implemented under which the exploitation of man by man was banned and the progress of the public sector, cooperatives, (?and) economy was made a priority. As a result of the efforts by these forces, Iran's Majlis approved the bill on the nationalization of foreign trade and a draft land reform bill was prepared. But such a course of events does not satisfy Iran's rightist forces and the imperialists. They are doing their best to prevent the implementation of progressive and democratic reforms in Iran in order to ensure the interests of capitalists and landlords in Iran. The promise to establish the regional council system was not kept. The land reform law was rescinded by the Council of Guardians. The law on nationalizing foreign trade met a fate satisfying the imperialists and Iran's pro-Western bourgeoisie. The desire and intentions of Iran's various peoples on national self-rule within the country are being wasted and they are resorting to force to do so. The Iranian people's ancient, rich culture, world-famous Iranian poetry, and other types of art have been actually banned in the country. The reactionary character of the labor law imposed on the workers is such that it not only does not greatly differ from the laws during the shah's regime, but is worse than them. The activities of all political parties and organizations that do not want to accept the rightists' diktat are banned. This situation is to the complete satisfaction of the imperialists who resort to machinations both in Iran and abroad.

The politicians of the West's bourgeoisie who condemned the Islamic Republic's leadership for having trampled on human rights when the appropriate steps were being taken to destroy pro-shah and imperialist elements, have now shown understanding on the suppression of the Iranian Tudeh Party's members. The reason for this behavior is clear. The imperialists always considered the Tudeh Party a major obstacle to the implementation of their plans to place Iran under bondage. The present acts by Iran's reactionary forces help remove this obstacle.

The acts by Iran's rightist forces will have extremely dangerous results. These acts are actually the preliminary steps for the carrying out a coup like the 19 August [1953] coup to destroy Iran's revolution and to reestablish former conditions in Iran under large local capitalists, together with foreign monopolies, resorted to domination in Iran, oppressed the Iranian people, and plundered the country's wealth.

USSR-IRAQ COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD292021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Iraq for 1983-84 was signed today in Baghdad. The document envisages the development and strengthening of cultural and scientific links between the two countries.

U.S. PLAN FOR SURINAME GOVERNMENT REVEALED

LD012149 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Washington Jun 1 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sanctioned a covert CIA operation to topple the legitimate Government of the Republic of Suriname, the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) reports. A spokesman for the CIA has declined to comment on the news concerning a special plan worked out by the U.S. espionage agency last December and directed against a sovereign state.

Under the plan U.S. special services were to train on U.S. territory militarised groups assembled from Suriname counterrevolutionaries with the aim of overthrowing the progressive government of Daysi Bouterse who has become an enemy of the United States, for he was taking the country into "the Cuban orbit", according to CIA director William Casey.

Since the time Suriname announced a revolutionary social development policy on February 25, 1980 and the new government launched a campaign for complete national independence, the United States dramatically intensified its policy of blackmail and threats against the young state belonging to the Nonaligned Movement.

The latest developments in Central America testify that the main instrument used by U.S. neocolonialists in trying to reverse the national liberation movement in the region is the U.S. espionage agency. A few days ago the public learnt about the plan code-named "Plan-C" which was masterminded by the CIA. In keeping with that plan bands of Somoza's men entrenched in Honduras are to seize territories in northern Nicaragua under direct supervision of CIA agents and to set up a puppet government there which could then turn to the United States for help. During hearings in the U.S. Congress, the CIA director did not bother to conceal the fact of participation of his agents in subversive operations against the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

The Republican administration has admitted that C-130 planes equipped with reconnaissance instruments make regular flights over the countries of the region, primarily over Nicaragua and El Salvador, in order to direct and supervise the actions of counterrevolutionary bands patronised by U.S. authorities.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PM011201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cuban Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, headed by assembly chairman Flavio Bravo Pardo, has arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 31 May the guests called at the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was noted during a talk that contacts between parliamentarians from the two countries are developing successfully, thus actively contributing to resolving the task of communist and socialist construction.

Participating in the talk were V.G. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.K. Zitmanis, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Rene Anillo Capote; and other officials.

On the same day the guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

ALEKSANDROV, MARCHUK RECEIVE CUBAN AWARDS

LD272208 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In the Cuban Embassy in Moscow today a ceremony was held for the presentation of awards to Soviet scientists. The highest award of the republic's State Council in the sphere of science -- The Order of Carlos Finlay -- for great contributions to the development of scientific links and cooperation between the USSR and Cuba were presented to Academicians Anatoliy Patrovich Aleksandrov and Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk. The awarded scientists were congratulated cordially by Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

U.S. 'CRIMINAL ACTIONS' IN CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

LD290553 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The criminal actions of the U.S. military in Central America are part and parcel of the overall aggressive policy of the present U.S. Administration. "Washington is defying all the freedom-loving peoples," Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, writes in the newspaper.

The author draws attention to a serious danger threatening Nicaragua. At present it is already no longer a matter of transfer of only Somocista bands from Honduras into the territory of Nicaragua. It is virtually a question of real military formations trained by U.S. officers and armed with U.S. weapons. The aim is apparently to seize some small part of Nicaraguan territory and to proclaim in it a certain "government" of the invaders. An airlift between the U.S. military bases in the Panama Canal Zone and Honduras functions regularly to bring U.S. arms and equipment. Over the past four months alone the Somocista bands killed up to 500 Nicaraguan soliders and civilians and inflicted a material damage to a sum of almost 60 million dollars upon the country. But the patriots are stepping up resistance to the imperialists and their hirelings. The whole world sees, the news analyst emphasized, that it is precisely Washington that stands behind the large-scale military action in the Central American region.

The action was nurtured by those forces which more than two years ago were bringing the present administration into the political arena of the USA. Already at that time a report which became known as a document of the "Santa Fe Committee" was worked out in one of the "think tanks" of a future government. What Washington is doing in the area today is precisely a practical implementation of the guidelines adopted at that time.

Assertions that Nicaragua was allegedly helping the Salvadoran guerrillas with weapons became the original pretext for preparing an intervention against Nicaragua. But the myth presently went phut [as received]. The centre of gravity was moved on to assertions about a so-called "communist danger" allegedly emanating from Cuba and the USSR. "Making use of the hard economic position of the country, ruined by the domination of the dictator and war, Washington has encircled the young republic in a ring of blockade and is tightening the ring."

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPEATED

Grishin Addresses Meeting

LD281630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A meeting of the creative organizations of the capital took place in Moscow today. Tasks for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological and political educational work were discussed.

In the report delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and in the speeches, it was noted that in recent years the representatives of various detachments of the artistic intelligentsia of Moscow have created many works notable for topicality of theme, for great skill, and for clarity of ideological positions. Cooperation between masters of culture and labor collectives is strengthening. At the same time, the huge potential of artistic creativity in the spiritual development of the working people is not as yet being used sufficiently fully.

The speakers talked of the need to raise the educational influence of culture, to show clearly and truthfully the creative strength of developed socialism and of the Soviet way of life, and to assert the political and aesthetic ideal of the new social order. The participants in the meeting devoted much attention to the work of party organizations, creative collectives and cultural establishments.

Kunayev Visits Exhibition

LD282022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpts] The burgeoning economic relations between the USSR and foreign countries are reflected in the exhibits at an international specialized exhibition, Nonferrous Metallurgy-83, which opened in Alma-Ata today.

The exhibition was visited by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

Kuznetsov Participates in Meeting

LD271709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Questions of observing legislation on the economical and rational consumption of fuel and energy in the housing and public utilities of the Lithuanian SSR were discussed today in the Kremlin at a joint session of the Standing Commissions for Housing and Public Utilities and Social Services of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The reports and speeches of deputies noted that the republic is devoting much attention to improving production processes and introducing the latest achievements of science and technology and advanced experience, making it possible to reduce considerably consumption of energy resources.

However, there are considerable shortcomings in this work and non-utilization of reserves.

The commissions approved the recommendations directed at eliminating the shortcomings noted. Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of a number of ministries, departments and public organizations took part in the session.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD272001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium, presented awards of the homeland in the Kremlin today to a group of comrades.

(Belyakov), general director of Balashikha Cryogenic Machine-building Scientific-Production Association, received the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle gold medal of a Hero of Socialist Labor.

Orders of Lenin were conferred on Academician Arbatov and Stukalin, head of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department.

The poet Voznesenskiy was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Orders of Friendship Among Peoples and orders of the Badge of Honor were also presented.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them fresh success in their work for the good of the socialist fatherland. The recipients expressed deep gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high appraisal of their work and gave the assurance that they will devote all their energies, expertise, and experience to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Leaders Sign Obituary

PM311305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Aledsandr Aleksandrovich Korolev]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Korolev, CPSU Member since 1939, winner of the USSR State Prize and the USSR Council of Ministers Prize, meritorious builder of the RSFSR, and general director of the Order of Lenin "50th Anniversary of the USSR" Uralsk Asbestos ore-dressing combine, died 26 May 1983 following a brief, serious illness.

A.A. Korolev was born in 1909.

[Signed] V.I. Dolgikh, N.I. Ryzhkov, V.E. Dymshits, I.T. Novikov, Ya.P. Ryabov, B.N. Yeltsin, I.N. Dmitriyev, A.I. Yashin, A.M. Kalashnikov, A.A. Mekhrentsev, I.P. Dyatlov, P.P. Zolotov, N.P. Kabanov, A.Ya. Anpilov, I.V. Assovskiy, L.Ye. Vinogradov, M.D. Vorobiyevskiy, V.I. Kushchidi, V.Ya. Sidorov, B.G. Slavtsov

Rashidov Attends Conference

PM261924 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Unnamed correspondent's report: "Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] Questions relating to improving the teaching of Russian in Uzbek educational establishments were discussed at a republic scientific and practical conference in Samarkand.

The conference was opened by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Reports were delivered at the conference by A. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and Army General Yu. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Forces. The reports and the speeches by Lieutenant General B. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen N. Lyashchenko; B. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee; Uzbek SSR Education Minister S. Shermukhamedov; and the first secretaries of a number of party obkoms noted that much work is being done in the republic to improve the teaching of Russian. At the same time, the conference participants focused on unresolved questions and on the elaboration of recommendations on further improving the quality and effectiveness of the study of Russian, which is an important means of intercourse between nations, of strengthening the unity of the Soviet brother-peoples, and also of training young men for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

The conference was attended by V. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V. Polenichko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; I. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee executive; Colonel General Yu. Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces; Lt Gen N. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Political Directorate; and D. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Rashidov at Turkestan Meeting

PM301627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Major V. Glezdenev report: "To Enhance Vigilance and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] A session of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District Military Council has examined the results of the winter training period and the tasks for the summer training period. The need was emphasized to eliminate the shortcomings which occurred in the first half-year, to fulfill all the combat and political training plans and programs to a high standard, to conduct training sessions and exercises with high efficiency, and to ensure ideologically the enhancement of combat readiness.

Participating in the Military Council session were Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and K.G. Gapurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. The session was addressed by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, district commander.

Rashidov Addresses Plenum

LD301815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 May 83

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee took place today. The course of the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Central Committee November 1982 Plenum decisions, and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on expanding the production of consumer goods and on additional measures to improve their provision to the population in 1983-85 was discussed.

It was noted in a report by Khudayberdeyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, and in the speeches that during the last years major production has begun in the republic of cotton and silk fabrics, knitwear, and economic purposes. It was stressed at the plenum that since the beginning of the 5-year plan the volume of consumer goods production has increased in Uzbekistan by 24 percent. This is significantly more than was planned. Positively evaluating the results which have been attained, the participants in the plenum concentrated their attention on unresolved questions. The plenum drew up measures to increase the output of consumer goods and to improve their quality. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and Comrade Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry, spoke at the plenum.

Romanov Receives Delegation Chief

LD201716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The traditional week of Le Havre, twinned with Leningrad, started today in the city on the Neva. It is held with the aim of further strengthening the links of the two cities which have been developing since 1965, and the deepening of mutual understanding and good relations between the Soviet Union and France. According to the program of the international festival exhibitions have opened in Leningrad's museums and a showing of French movies has started.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, received Margot Romea, head of the Le Havre delegation and deputy of the French National Assembly.

ESTONIA'S VAYNO AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

LD272028 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and on the occasion of his 60th birthday, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia Karl Genrikhovich Vayno has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

LITHUANIAN REFUSES TO TESTIFY IN SVARINSKAS CASE

LD012104 Vatican City in Lithuanian to Europe 0330 GMT 31 May 83

[Excerpts] The foreign press publishes a statement by Liudvikas Simutis residing in Kaunas to Vidzenas, interrogator of the State Security Committee attached to Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers. Copies of this statement have been sent to the Lithuanian SSR Prosecutor and the Catholic Committee for the Defense of the Believers' Rights. Liudvikas Simutis was in prison for alleged anti-Soviet activity 1955-77. In the Soviet camps he had the opportunity to become well acquainted with Father Svarinskas. When he was invited for questioning in connection with the case of Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, Simutis reported what he knew about Svarinskas in a lengthy statement.

He said: I am completely convinced that the arrest of Father Alfonsas and attempts to prepare a criminal case against him are one of the latest and most terrible errors by the Chekists which, unfortunately, has already been committed but which could still be corrected.

I am familiar with the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code and know that I can be taken to court for refusing to be a witness. But it is not my fault that in the Soviet state the legislators ignore the spiritual needs of believers. I, as a man and a Catholic, can assess the attempt to use me as a witness in the case of Father Alfonsas Svarinskas only as an undeserved insult to Father Svarinskas and myself, because it is obvious that in this case the interrogators can seek only the help of people who could present as a crime the good deeds and words of Father Svarinskas. Everything I had to say about Father Svarinskas is written in this statement. Since Father Svarinskas is completely innocent I refuse to be more thoroughly questioned in this case, ignoring the possible terrible consequences to myself and my family. And if this is qualified as an incorrect testimony and a criminal case is instituted against me then I will be able to illustrate my whole statement with numerous and eloquent facts.

Signed: Liudvikas Simutis; 16 March 1983

PRAVDA REVIEWS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 8

PM021128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] Issue No 8 of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It carries Yu.V. Andropov's replies to questions from representatives of a number of Finland's public organizations and an editorial article [redaktsionnaya staya] "Most Valuable Spiritual Asset of Mankind" which is printed under the rubric "Forefather of Scientific Communism."

The section "Peaks of the 11th 5-Year Plan" contains the articles: "According to Tough Plans" by N. Chikirev; "Development of Democratic Principles in Production Management," by Ye. Torkanovskiy; and "Attention to and Concern for the Labor Collective's Members," by V. Kuznetsov, V. Tonkonog, and V. Belenkiy.

The section "From the Experience of the Socialist Community" is represented by the editorial article [redaktsionnaya staya] "The International Policy of Socialism: Unity of Words and Deeds."

The journal has also published a review of M.A. Suslov's three-volume book "Marxism-Leninism and the Contemporary Epoch: Selected Articles and Speeches," and other materials.

WELDING ON GAS PIPELINE 50 KM FROM COMPLETION

LD011337 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- It remains to weld the last 50 kilometres of pipes on the route of the Sibera-Western Europe gas trunkline. Only a year ago the builders were to lay 4,451 km of pipes -- the construction of the export-oriented gas pipeline began on the first days of June. Not a single high-capacity pipeline in the world has been built at such a high rate.

The period of the construction of the gigantic pipeline depended in many respects on its northern 1,000-kilometre-long section from Urengoi (near the polar circle) to the Urals. Two thirds of the section runs across permafrost and marshy ground. All pipelines from Siberia to the country's European part run there. The builders for the first time succeeded in laying the pipeline section and fully testing it within one winter season instead of two.

It is not without interest that it was precisely within the three winter months and March when frosts still keep on in Russia the builders laid more than a half of the entire route of the Siberia-Western Europe gas trunkline.

The last kilometres of the gas pipeline are now being built in the Ukraine in the Carpathian Mountains. Upon surmounting them the pipeline will approach the Western border of the Soviet Union. Along the entire route the builders welded gas pipeline out of three-pipe sections whereas only one pipe can be brought to its mountain section. Work is being done there in complex conditions -- the Carpathian section abounds in great elevation difference, gorges and swift-flowing rivers.

The gas pipeline has already crossed all the water obstacles. It has been laid across river beds for 200 kilometres. For the sake of reliability the second riverbed crossings are now being built on some rivers. This work is planned to be completed already in July.

The construction of the compressor stations of the gas pipeline proceeds successfully. At many of them everything is already prepared for the assembly of gas pumping units. At four stations the gas pumping units have already been installed.

OFFICIALS PUNISHED FOR MISUSING TRANSPORT

PM271042 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 May 83 p 2

[Editorial office report under the rubric "Replies and Responses"; "Severely Punished"]

[Text] The topical article "The Transasia Run" published in this newspaper on 12 February 1983 has brought numerous responses from readers. The letter writers are indignant at the misuse of state transport by responsible persons, and ask the following questions: What sort of punishment exactly have the culprits received, and what sort of measures have been taken to prevent such cases from recurring?

A.K. Drovalev, first deputy chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom, has replied that V.A. Naumov, deputy chairman of the oblast Selkhoztekhnika, and A.N. Prikhodko, chief of Transselkhoztekhnika motor transport enterprise, have been dismissed.

All leaders of transport administrations and enterprises possessing motor transport have been notified of their responsiblity for the correct use of transport.

The editorial office has also received a reply from L.V. Pozdnyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] , in which he reports that the Magadan transport enterprise has, as instructed, taken strict disciplinary proceedings against N.M. Khaydukov, chief of the motor column, and M.N. Kargonov, senior traffic security engineer.

The Magadan Oblast Selkhoztekhnika has outlined and is carrying out practical measures to introduce order into transport use and eliminate the existing shortcomings in questions of education work and the observance of labor and production discipline. The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika has instructed all republic committees to examine the cases outlined in "The Transasia Run" article and implement effective measures to prevent similar cases.

M.I. Guryayev, Magadan Oblast prosecutor, has reported the punishment of persons who made direct use of public transport for their personal purposes. Driver V.I. Smyslin has been sentenced by a people's court to 7 years of imprisonment in a strict regime colony, and his accomplice, L.K. Sidorov, has been sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years.

ANTONOV ATTENDS 'AUTOMATION-83' EXHIBITION

PM261425 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Opening of 'Automation-83' Exhibition"]

[Text] The era of the scientific and technical revolution is characterized by the spread of automation in literally all sectors of production. The exhibits at the "Automation-83" international exhibition show how this process is developing and what new opportunities are offered to industry, science and agriculture by using the most efficient equipment. The exhibition opened 25 May in the capital.

The flags of the countries participating in the show were raised simultaneously over the new Moscow exhibition complex on Krasnaya Presnya and the Sokolniki Park pavillions.

Soviet and foreign experts are unanimous in their high assessment of the exhibits. They help to resolve many problems linked with the intensification of production and the raising of its standards.

The Soviet section is the most representative in the show. Our country is confidently implementing the line stemming from the 26th Party congress decisions on automation of production processes and improvement of the management function in enterprises and entire sectors of the national economy. A large role in this multifaceted work is played by the cooperation developing with the framework of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration and the expansion of business contacts with other countries.

Those who attended the opening of the exhibition expressed the confidence that the holding of "Automation-83" will create good prerequisites for the conclusion of new commercial agreements and will help expand the exchanges of advanced scientific and technical experience. A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the ceremony.

USSR METALLURGY MINISTRY HIT OVER LABOR SAFETY

PM250819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Speicial correspondent Yu. Khrenov report under the rubric "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers": "How a Metallurgist Works"]

[Text] Work and health -- these concepts are inseparably linked in our consciousness. While a person is healthy, he works, and at the same time the active labor which brings satisfaction helps people to feel active and healthy for long years. "Health is a help to work," people say. And to this one could add that work is also a good, irreplaceable help to good health. Only it is necessary to ensure that it is properly organized and that all the regulations governing its protection and safety are observed.

How are the demands of legislation on labor safety and workers' health being fulfilled in ferrous metallurgy enterprises? This question was examined at a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities Standing Commissions on Health and Social Security. The session took place in the Kremlin 20 May. It was conducted by the commissions' chairmen -- I.N. Blokhina, director of the Gorkiy Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology; and Z.I. Guseynova chief of the Science Department of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs. Reports were delivered by A.F. Gudkov, leader of the Joint Deputies Preparatory Commission and first secretary of Kursk CPSU Obkom; and V.B. Sinelschikov, USSR deputy minister of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Leaders of a number of ministries and departments and deputies participated in the discussion of the question.

As the speakers pointed out, much is being done to improve the protection of metallurgists' labor and health by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. Over the past 7 years R42.65 billion has been spent for these purposes. A number of enterprises have been retooled, and many old shops and units have been taken out of commission. In the sector as a whole, since the beginning of the last 5-year plan working conditions have been improved for almost 360,000 people, including 115,000 women.

Production mechanization and automation and the introduction of progressive technology and modern labor safety facilities are helping to reduce labor with unfavorable production factors. The value of technical labor safety facilities in the overall value of fixed production capital has more than doubled since 1976 at newly commissioned ferrous metallurgy capacities. Targeted health programs have been drawn up and are being introduced in the sector, and the long-term program "From Labor Safety Techniques to Safe Equipment" is being drawn up.

Extensive use is being made of new mechanisms and machinery. For example, ring cranes serving all production sections have begun to be installed in the casting beds of some blast furnaces. With the commissioning of modern automated systems for feeding the charge into blast furnaces and steel-smelting units, there has been a big reduction in the number of people employed on these jobs.

Dozens of scientific institutes and planning organizations and the design bureaus of many ministries and departments are involved in resolving urgent problems of providing ferrous metallurgy enterprises with labor safety facilities and stepping up protection of the workers' labor and health.

In recent years they have fulfilled a number of important jobs, ensuring the broad introduction of safe new technological processes into practice, an improved microclimate, and a reduction of dust and gas pollution in the production environment.

A great deal is provided by the use of progressive metallurgical production methods, such as the continuous casting of steel, slag granulation near the blast furnace, smokeless charging of coke batteries, and dustfree delivery of coke. More attention has begun to be devoted to reducing noise and vibration when planning and constructing new shops.

Meical services are being improved for ferrous metallurgy enterprise workers. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy now has under it jurisdiction 120 medical and sanitation units with polyclinics capable of handling 83,000 consultations per shift, 1,895 medical centers, and hospitals with 44,000 beds. Some 140 sanatoria and preventive medicine clinics are functioning, in which one-fourth of the sector's workers receive treatment or rest every year.

The demands of the legislation on granting ferrous metallurgy workers allowances and compensation are being observed. According to the established norms, they are provided with free protective clothing and other personal items. In 1982, industrial injuries among metallurgists fell by 29 percent compared with 1975, while the occupational illness rate fell by 29.8 percent.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the session, all is not well in fulfilling the demands of legislation on protecting the labor and health of metallurgists.

During the preparations for the session, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet studied the state of affairs at 14 major metallurgical enterprises and analyzed materials supplied by a number of oblispolkoms, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Health, the AUCCTU, and other ministries and departments. On this basis, they concluded that the sector is far from fully realizing the potential for ensuring conditions for highly productive labor and preventing and reducing work losses caused by industrial injuries and by illness with temporary loss of fitness for work. The ministry is still making insufficiently effective use of the funds allocated for strengthening workers' health and improving their sociodomestic and medical services.

Serious shortcomings in labor safety procedures at USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises are evidenced by the large number of instances where monitoring organs suspend work owing to gross violations of labor safety practices. For these reasons, organs of the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision suspended 19,370 production processes, shops, working and development faces, and units in 1982. In this connection, proceedings were instituted against more than 15,000 officials.

Cases of industrial injuries frequently occur because of drunkenness. A check at the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine established that 608 cases of industrial injuries sustained by workers in a state of intoxication were recorded there in 1982.

The deputies sharply criticized the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for not displaying proper exactingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction who display irresponsibility in the matter of ensuring labor safety and fail to carry out strict monitoring of the rigorous observance of production discipline and labor safety regulations.

It was pointed out, for example, that labor safety questions, are being resolved unsatisfactorily at the Kommunarsk Metallurgical Plant.

Engineering and technical personnel there do not inspect work places regularly or check to see that equipment and tools are in good working order. As a result, the injury rate has not been falling at the plant in recent years, and the accident rate is high.

There is a considerable number of production facilities where the temperature conditions, the amounts of gas and dust in the air, noise and vibration exceed the established norms. A large number of people are still employed on jobs under harmful conditons in the sector. While annually spending vast state funds on acquiring various ventilation and gas and dust filters, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy fails to ensure their efficient operation. The following facts were cited: Of 1,148 ventilation systems at the Avdeyevka Plant, 338 were not working in 1982 and 175 had been altogether dismantled; only 28 out of 154 gas and dust filters were working. At the Krivoy Rog Steel Plant, the graphite filter in the holding furnace department of the open-hearth shop has not been used since its commissioning (1974). Startup and tuning work has been continuing since 1979 on a device for dry purification of gases at the Gorkiy Metallurgical Plant.

It is inadmissible, the deputies pointed out, that in a number of instances the technological units of metallurgical purification production processes are not equipped with gas-purifiers at all. And this at a time when a large quantity of the appropriate equipment has been lying for a long time in depots of the sector's enterprises. Of the 176 gas-purifying apparatuses supplied by the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building during 1976-1980, 28 have still not been commissioned. The installation of seven electrofilters supplied to the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine in 1979 and three electrofilters supplied to the Novolipetskiy and Tanrog Metallurgical Plants in 1976 has not been started. In preparing for the commissions' session, Deputy N.A. Dzhavakhishvili, director of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Experimental Morphology, visited the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. This enterprise is one of the youngest in the sector, and it is easier to resolve many questions of protecting the workers' labor and health there. However, even there, the deputy pointed out, there are large amounts of dust and gas in the shops and considerable discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere. There are still many industrial injuries. Insufficient attention is devoted to improving women's working conditions.

Deputy G.M. Chernyayev, senior furnace attendant in the blast furnace shop at Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant, raised the question of the quality of the protective clothing issued to metallurgy workers. It does not always accord with working conditions in hot shops, he said, or last as long as envisaged by the norms. Workers in the chemical, textile and sewn goods industries must together rectify the situation, the deputy concluded.

Much has been done in the sector in recent years to develop the network of medical and health-improvement establishments. At the same time, their provision still remains below the prescribed standard. Plans for the construction of public health projects are regularly not fulfilled, and funds allocated for this purpose are not assimilated. While criticizing the ministry's leaders for this, the speakers rightly also rebuked the USSR Ministry of Constructiion of Heavy Industry Enterprises, whose construction subdivisions are also to blame for disrupting important work.

The deputies analyzed in a competent and exacting manner the entire range of questions of protecting the labor and health of workers of ferrous metallurgy enterprises and formulated specific recommendations for improving the existing situation. Participating in the commissions' session were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and .P. Shitkikov and V.P. Ruben, chairmen of the Councils of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

NATIONWIDE HARVESTING PROGRESS SUMMARIZED

Radio Cites CSA

LD012359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Sowing is coming to an end in the country. Today the USSR CSA reported that spring crops and graincrops had been sown on almost 80 million hectares by the end of May. And in all, various crops had been sown on over 130 million hectares.

In recent days the weather has improved somewhat in the eastern regions. Here, the sowing of cereals has been completed in the main areas of land. This was done in the optimum time for the subsequent development of the plants. Work continues on the fields allocated for the cultivation of the most warmth-loving crops: Millet has been sown on about 2.5 million hectares. It is being sown by farms of the Volga region, the Urals, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The sowing of buckwheat has been delayed a little on account of the cold weather during the last 10 days of May in Siberia and the Urals. The plan for sowing this crop has been fulfilled in the Ryazan, Ulyanovsk, Rostov and many other oblasts.

Rice growers of the Maritime Kray and Kazakhstan are now carrying out work on the last hectares. Sunflower, sugar beet and corn for grain were sown early on the fields of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now crop cultivation is in progress everywhere. Irrigation has begun. Potatoes have been planted on about 3 million hectares. In Uzbekistan, the digging up of early varieties of tubers has already begun.

Feed Production

LD252221 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by RSFSR merited agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The sowing campaign is coming to an end in the European part of the country. For the most part, the condition of sown areas is good. Wheat has formed ears in Moldavia, the Ukraine, northern Caucasus and lower Volga region, whereas in Krasnodar Kray, Dagestan and Azerbaijan it is already blossoming. Despite difficult weather conditions in northern Kazakhstan and western Siberia, farmers in these regions are successfully carrying out the sowing of spring wheat, the main graincrop.

The early spring has speeded up work on the country's fodder fields. Alfalfa is being cut in all union republics, and the harvesting of annual grasses has begun. Much needs to be done to strengthen the feed base. The task is now being set to raise the overall level of procurement of coarse and succulent fed to 430 million metric tons. This figure has not been achieved before, but the task is perfectly attainable because we have 66 million hectares of land for feed on pasture alone, and also more than 370 million hectares of natural feed land.

More than 50,000 mechanized detachments have been organized for well-coordinated work of all sections in the feed-harvest chain -- kolkhozes and sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. In the Ukraine, for example, feed production is being treated as an industry. In many regions it has been put on an industrial basis.

Hayfields have been reinforced with specialized detachments, teams and links [zvenya]. In the opinion of specialists, the situation on the irrigated lands is such that it is possible to obtain an extra 1-2 cuts. There is an opportunity -- and it is very important to take advantage of it -- to make an extra cut on the natural lands, too.

It is now important not to delay, and to choose the correct tactics, and to make effective technological decisions. But no two types of feed are the same. Quite often (?what looks all right on paper) is impressive in terms of quantity but does not meet requirements as far as quality is concerned. And it turns out that the feed is there all right, but the return from it is not very high. It is very important in feed procurement, as in other agricultural campaigns, to unite both quantity and quality.

FEED PRODUCTION PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS VIEWED

PM261326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Every Hour Is Precious in Feed Procurement"]

[Text] The year's first harvest has begun on the fodder field. All the union republics are already cutting alfalfa and harvesting winter rape, perko and oil radish -- crops which were introduced comparatively recently but have already given a good "account" of themselves. The main thing is that they help to obtain protein-rich green feed in the spring when other types of feed are disappearing. That is also important because today we have more livestock than ever before, and numbers have further increased this year.

State purchases have also increased: livestock and poultry by 7 percent, milk by 16 percent, and eggs by 5 percent. All this represents additional food for our table. But we would like this increment to be even bigger.

A year has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, which was a milestone in the development of the country's agro-industrial complex and the implementation of the party's consistent course toward improving Soviet people's prosperity. And it is clear that the tasks set by the plenum and the Food Program must be resolved even more vigorously and purposefully. This also applies to stockraising and consequently to its feed base.

Yet some economic leaders' ideas of the level and methods of feed production and feed preparation lag considerably behind present requirements. At the conference of first secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and raykoms, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said that local requests for grain feed from state resources were still high. At the same time many republics, krays and oblasts are not really concerned to increase the production of coarse and succulent feed.

The line here is clear: It is essential to reduce gradually the proportion of grain in the animals' diet. Yet the picture looks like this: In the 10th 5-Year Plan, the average annual consumption of feed increased 10 percent in comparison with the 9th 5-year plan, yet grain expenditures increased 22 percent. The proportion of concentrates in the diet is unjustifiably large. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that a considerable proportion of farms without developed feed production facilities use grain in an unprepared form.

What is the reason for the relative success of this year's livestock wintering under conditions when there were fewer concentrates than in some other years? In particular, the reason is that 16 million tons more coarse and succulent feed were procured than in the previous wintering period.

This year the task is to bring the overall level of procurements up to 134 million tons. That has never happened before. But it is a perfectly feasible task. After all, we have 66 million hectares of fodder fields on cultivated land alone. And we have in addition over 370 million hectares of natural feed land. Unfortunately, they are not yet being used in the best way. True, in the past 2 years the feed crop yield has increased, but it still does not meet requirements.

Concern to create a firm feed stock is one of the main ones now for the local soviets and agro-industrial associations. They are obliged to be concerned for this by the resolution recently passed by the USSR Government "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Harvesting and Procurements of Agricultural Products and Feed in 1983 and the Successful Wintering of the Livestock in the Period 1983-84."

Much has been done locally. The sowing of spring feed crops is proceeding at rates which outstrip previous years. All republics except the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic republics have completed it. The quality of work is also higher. More mineral fertilizers are being applied, agrotechnical procedures and the harvesting of grass are being improved. Areas sown to annual crops are being reduced while crops of perennial grasses and -- this is particularly important -- protein-rich grasses are increasing.

The practice of those farms where irrigated land is earmarked mainly for high-yield feed crops is producing a marked effect. Thus, last year 1 irrigated hectare sown to alfalfa yielded (in wheat grain terms) an average of 91 quintals of grain in Volgograd Oblast, 73 quintals in Saratov Oblast and 64 quintals in Kherson Oblast. This year, according to the estimates of USSR Ministry of Agriculture specialists, a situation is developing which will make it possible to obtain one to two cuts on irrigated land.

There is also an opportunity, and it is very important to use it, to take an additional cut on natural grasslands. But for that it is necessary to mobilize forces and facilities on every farm, in literally every village, to the maximum. Mobile subdivisions of machine operators must be created and they must be interested in the end result of their work. In the regions of the Nonchernozem Zone and indeed a number of others, the city dwellers come to the arable farmers' assistance. The idea that this assistance is ineffectual is incorrect. As a rule, it is knowledgeable people, former country dwellers, who are enlisted for the haymaking. And it is very important that their work be well organized and that people experience no difficulties in their daily lives. And that is also an important concern for the local soviet ispolkoms.

The economic organs, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, and specialists must pay as much attention as possible to the quality of feed. Last year 62 percent of hay, 57 percent of cured hay, and 30 percent of grass meal were assigned to the first and second classes. That is somewhat better than in other years, but the shortfall of nutrients in feed is still great. The poor quality of feed in Kostroma, Perm, Kirov and Irkutsk Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray can still be explained to some degree by poor weather. But how to explain the large quantity of poor-quality hay and cured hay in Moldavia and Kursk Oblast! The reason is that, according to specialists' reports, the main losses here have occurred because of the violation of the optimum harvesting deadlines. The harvest of grass in the rayons of Kursk Oblast, for instance, took 35-40 days instead of the necessary 2 weeks. The second reason for the loss of nutrients lies in unsatisfactory storage conditions.

Progressive methods of procuring hay, cured hay and silage are not used extensively everywhere. That includes methods like forced ventilation, pressing, laying green matter in lined trenches, preparing cured hay from sun-dried grass, and mixed silage.

The arable farmers' partners in the agro-industrial complex are also responsible for shortcomings in feed matters. For instance, the machine operators of the Glavnechernozemvodstroy regularly underfulfill the plans for cultivating meadows and pastures. The farms are not fully provided with reliable capacities for storing silage and are very poorly provided with hay storage facilities. The rural construction workers, who fail to meet targets from one year to the next, are to blame here.

A whole series of the arable farmers, partners in the agro-industrial complex are still only feebly reorganizing their work and are not resolving very actively the main tasks of developing feed production and feed preparation, and little highly productive equipment is yet being produced.

And so feed procurement has begun and is gaining momentum in the country. This is a long, very complex campaign. After all, depending on the situation over the summer, the specialists have to make many tactical and procedural decisions. But experience does exist and there are scientific and practical achievements and sensible recommendations. The agro-industrial association councils have considerable rights and have the opportunity to pool the efforts of the agro-industrial complex partners for resolving the most important tasks. And today one of these tasks is the creation of a firm, guaranteed feed base, and on this basis the creation of progress in stockraising.

PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING FOOD PROGRAM DISCUSSED

LD012137 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Televison Service in Russian at 1150 GMT on 28 May carries a 30-minute conversation between Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, political observer of Central Television, and Petr A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan, on the progress being made in implementing the Food Program.

Paskar says that, despite the difficult climatic conditions of 1982, gross agricultural output increased by approximately 4 percent compared with that of 1981, which created favorable conditions for a successful start on implementation of the 1983 plan. He cites the following USSR Central Statistical Administration figures: In January-April 1983, procurement of milk and dairy produce increased by 16 percent, cattle and poultry by 7 percent, and eggs by 5 percent. He says that the processing industry has also been working successfully. He notes that butter production increased by 25 percent during the same period and cheese production by 13 percent and that figures for the production of flour, groats, compound feed for public sector animal husbandry and the output of the microbiological industry have also improved considerably.

Voznesenskiy then introduces a film interview with Academician V.A. Kubyshev, director of the Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture, vice president of the All-union "Lenin" Academy of Agricultural Science. Kubyshev says that manual work in agriculture needs to be mechanized both in mainstream production and in ancillary operations. Mainstream agricultural production in the Soviet Union, he says, is now quite highly mechanized. However, time is sometimes lost on ancillary operations because the labor input is still too high. At this point a clip is shown of what appears to be manure being fed onto an escalator and loaded onto a trailer.

Kubyshev continues: "An example is grain production. Here labor input for mainstream production is quite low. However, the technological cycle has only to break down, for example, during the unloading of large trucks at threshing floors which are to process the grain -- grain sometimes gets dumped on the ground -- and labor input on processing immediately increases five-, six-, and seven-fold.

"The problem of eliminating manual labor in our processes is encountered first and foremost in loading and unloading operations and in transportation. The lack of ancillary loading and unloading equipment leads to a situation in which basic equipment is sometimes underutilized by 30 percent and more. So the problem of comprehensively mechanizing ancillary processes is now being directly tackled together with industry."

Kubyshev notes that loaders or transporters with a capacity of 40-50 metric tons are no longer acceptable; equipment with a capacity of 200, 250, 300 and, eventually, even more metric tons is needed. He says that the institute is also working on a major program for designing small-scale equipment which will eliminate manual labor on small areas of land such as private plots.

Commenting on this interview, Paskar says that farms are being encouraged to change their attitude to the machinery and tractor pool, so that machine operators will greatly improve their use of equipment, its storage and maintenance.

Voznesenskiy adds: "I would just like to stress one other aspect of the matter. It seems to me that there is, in my view, an unhealthy tendency which we have not yet overcome. In several, if not many, cases, the increase in the price of new equipment -- better quality equipment, as you have just pointed out -- is outstripping the increase in its efficiency. It seems to me that there is a need for especially serious measures to overcome this tendency somehow or other. Otherwise, in the final stage of work -- i.e., on the farms which use this equipment -- this will definitely have a negative impact on the economic results."

Paskar replies: "That is quite right. There has to be a fair exchange between agriculture and industry which is supplying the rural areas with production machinery, so that every unit of capacity, every unit of increased productivity corresponds without fail to the price of this or that machine. This has not yet been achieved, but work is being done on this problem."

Paskar mentions that a decision has been adopted under which procurement prices for agricultural produce were increased from 1 January 1983. The same decision established additional payments for produce which is causing losses for farms which have unfavorable economic and natural circumstances. Voznesenskiy then speaks about the important role which team collecting and financial autonomy should play in farming.

This is illustrated by a film clip from the "Frunze" kolkhoz in Belgorod Oblast and an interview with Kolesnik, a team leader. V.A. Gladkikh, the farm's chief economist, mentions that every team leader on the farm now has his own checkbook. The team leader is allocated funds for output of produce. He is completely in charge of these funds, which he may use at his discretion.

The final clip is from the "Lenin" sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast, which grows apples and strawberries. Ryabtsev, the farm director, complains about the shortage of spare parts for farm machinery. Tractors and agricultural machinery stand idle for considerable periods as a result, and final results are affected. He says the farm needs special equipment, a combine, for the picking of black currants. There is not enough specialized equipment being manufactured for the tending of orchards and row crops like strawberries. The provision of this equipment would enable the farm to increase considerably the production and sale of this produce to the state and to enhance considerably all its quality, he says. Paskar responds by saying that there is still a shortage of machinery for the cultivation and harvesting of many agricultural crops, including black currants, adding that it is not easy to design equipment for use in orchards and vineyards. He remarks that the supply of spare parts is increasing steadily, and stresses the importance of reconditioning spares; reconditioned components can sometimes last longer than brand-new ones.

Referring to the need to encourage farmworkers to stay in farming, Paskar notes that the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have adopted a number of decisions to resolve social problems in rural areas. The salaries of leaders and specialists on sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises are being increased. He also recommends that kolkhozes raise the pay of leaders and specialists in order to encourage them to stay on. He says that higher wages are being set for livestock farming workers; payments for length of service are envisaged; leave entitlements are being increased. Paskar observes that this year it is envisaged that more than R5 billion of state capital investment will be allocated to housing construction, which is almost 8 percent more than was spent last year. "However, better use has to be made on the spot of funds which are allocated for these purposes. There are, unfortunately, quite a few cases when state funds which have been allocated remain unused while specialists and leaders on kolkhozes and sovkhozes need housing," Paskar adds.

Paskar concludes by saying that this year's spring fieldwork was successfully carried out; the organization of sowing was considerably better than in previous years; the tending of crops is now in progress, and haymaking has already begun in some places.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN NOTES PROBLEMS ON IRRIGATED LAND

PM020836 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 28 May front-pages a 1,200-word editoral under the heading "The Return on Renewed Land." The editorial notes the importance of irrigated and reclaimed land in fulfilling the USSR Food Program and the need to ensure that "every reclaimed hectare, every inch of improved arable and meadow works to its full capacity for the harvests." After outlining the course of fieldwork in various areas of irrigated and improved land, the editorial goes on:

"The early and, in a number of places, dry spring caused substantial amendments to plans and schedules for irrigation, but in most places it did not catch the farmers and land reclamation workers unawares. The repair and cleaning of water resources networks, the washing of salt lands and water supply work was carried out on a wider scale than last year. The sowing of corn for grain, perennial grasses and soybeans on land supplied with moisture has been extended." The editorial notes, however, that "despite rain the east, the water balance of most of the rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and in the basins of the Dnepr, the Don, the Kuban and the Terek remains strained. This means that the whole range of measures to ensure the rational utilization of irrigation moisture is doubly important." The editorial concludes by dwelling on the importance of efficient use of irrigated land.

INSTITUTE NOTES SOVIET UNDERGROUND TEST BLAST

NC301205 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Utrecht, Netherlands, May 30 (AFP) -- An underground Soviet test blast measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale was recorded today by the Dutch Royal Meteorological Institute.

An institute spokesman said the explosion occurred at 0230 GMT in Semipalatinsk in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. It corresponded to a 50 kiloton blast.

It was the third underground test registered by the institute since the beginning of the year.

SOVIET NUCLEAR ENERGETICS DEVELOPMENT HIGHLIGHTED

LD272103 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- The world's first nuclear power plant was put into service in the USSR near Moscow in July 1954. At present the country has 14 powerful nuclear power plants. Work is under way nowadays to build another fifteen such stations. In operation at three nuclear power stations are already one million kilowatt power-generating sets. Under construction are nuclear power stations with 1.5 million kilowatt power-generating sets. The USSR's and Europe's most powerful nuclear power plant is the 4 million kilowatt Leningrad Nuclear Power Station.

In their economical efficiency the nuclear power plants reached the level of thermal power plants way back in the early seventies. This efficiency is on an increase.

Nuclear power stations are in operation in the central part of the Soviet Union, in the extreme north, and in the southern areas. Nuclear power engineering is particularly speedily developing in the European part of the USSR. Thus, a quarter of all electricity output of the Ukraine (the USSR's second biggest republic) will have been generated at nuclear power stations by [words indistinct]. During the years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), nuclear power stations with an aggregate generating capacity of 24-25 million kilowatts are to be put into service in the USSR.

The world's biggest fast-neutron reactor was put into operation at the Beloyarsky nuclear power station way back in 1980. Its generating capacity is 600 thousand kilowatts.

An "Atommash" works is under construction and already in operation in the USSR. Over the period from 1981 to 1985 it is to supply seven unitized blocks of equipment for nuclear power stations. In the next five-year plan period (1986-1990) the works will manufacture up to six-seven power-generating sets a year.

The Soviet nuclear-power stations are fitted out with reliable anti-radiation protection guaranteeing the security of both people and the environment.

The Soviet Union actively cooperates in the development of nuclear energetics with the CMEA member-countries and other states of the world.

LAUNCH OF VENUS PROBE FROM SATELLITE REPORTED

LD020928 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union has today launched the automatic interplanetary probe "Venera-15" under its programme of research into outer space and planets of the solar system. The purpose of the experiment is to continue research into the surface and atmosphere of Venus from the orbit of its artificial satellite.

Soviet experts have cooperated with GDR specialists in developing scientific equipment for the probe.

"Venera-15" was put into its inter-planetary trajectory from an intermediate orbit of an artificial earth satellite. According to ballistic measurements, the parametres of the flight trajectory are close to calculations. The probe is scheduled to reach Venus in early October 1983. The onboard systems and scientific equipment of the probe are operating normally.

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES COSMOS 1467 31 MAY

LD010653 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another sputnik in its Cosmos series on May 31, 1983. The artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1467, carries scientific equipment for continuing space exploration.

The sputnik was inserted in an orbiting path with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 90 minutes, maximum distance from earth (in apogee) -- 389 kilometres, minimum distance from earth (in perigee) -- 209 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the sputnik also carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbit elements and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting data concerning the performance of the instruments and scientific equipment back on earth. The satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

ASTRON SATELLITE CARRIED ROENTGEN TELESCOPE

LD011449 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0840 GMT on 28 May carries the "Man, Earth and Universe" program presented by Pilot-Cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyunov. In the third item on the program, Vladimir (Glalyevich Kurt), chief of the Ultraviolet and X-ray Astronomy Laboratory of the Institute of Space Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is shown speaking. He says that the Astron automatic station, launched by the Soviet Union on 23 March, was launched into a high-apogee orbit. Its maximum distance from the earth is around 200,000 km. When near the earth, it comes to within just 2,000 km of the surface of the earth. With its period of revolution of 4 days, the satellite effectively spends over three and one-half days at a great distance from earth, and within visibility of the tracking stations.

As Sevastyanov holds a photograph of the Roentgen telescope carried by the Astron satellite, Kurt explains that the telescope is designed to study the sources of X-ray radiation in the 2-25 kilo-electrovolt range. This radiation is fully absorbed by the earth's atmosphere, and can only be observed from satellites.

Kurt then shows a diagram of the station and points out the solar batteries, the equipment compartment, stellar and solar orientation instruments, X-ray sensors, and the ultraviolet telescope.

The total net area of the X-ray telescope is around 2,000 sq cm, while the geometric area is more than 1 and 123 sq km. It weighs almost one-half ton. The instrument is constructed in the form of a unit of detectors made up of proportional X-ray counters.

Sevastyonov says that the ultra-violet telescope on board Astron was designed at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. Nikolay Pavolovich Nekhayev, one of the designers of the telescope, is then shown standing by an ultraviolet telescope saying that in light energy it is the most powerful in the world. The telescope has a Soviet-French spectrometer. The mirrors of the reflecting telescope are made of "astrositall" (a devitrified glass), the advantage of which is that it does not expand or contract when subjected to sharp temperature fluctuations.

ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD IN BAKU

GF251443 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] The participants of the All-Union Scientific and Technological Conference, which began in Baku on 24 May, are deliberating on extraction of oil from oilbeds, technical matters, technology required for preparing for the job, seasonal effects on the field and perspectives for development.

The conference, which is attended by the representatives of producers from Moscow, the Russian Federation, [name indistinct], Central Asian republics, and Azerbaijan, has been organized by the Soviet Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Caspian Petroleum Union and the State Petroleum Industry Scientific Research and Planning Institute.